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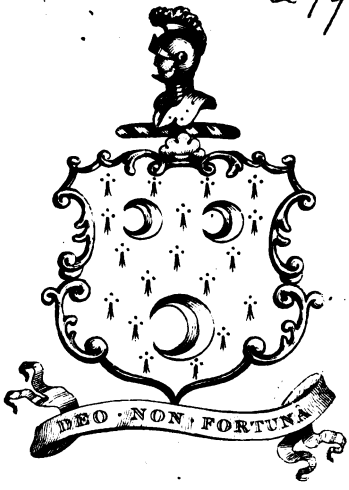

John Thomas Simes.

Antiquarian

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL CABINET,

CONTAINING A SERIES OF

ELEGANT VIEWS

OF THE

MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY

IN

Great Britain.

Accompanied with

LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. IX.

J. S. Storer

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Smith

Ancient Excavations Swainton, near Nottingham.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

"THE Excavations in the park of the duke of Newcastle (which lies contiguous to the castle, seated nobly on the verge of a high precipitous rock, at the western end of the town of Nottingham) are not only the largest of the kind in England, but the most singular for their curious structure and magnificence. They are formed in a low cliff, where the rocky stratum terminates abruptly, and from whose base extend those rich and beautiful meadows through which the river Trent pursues his winding and rapid course.

"There are no records, or documents of any sort extant, by which the origin of these caverned habitations might be ascertained; nor is there, perhaps, such an assemblage of apartments in any rock in Europe. We cannot hesitate, however, in referring the formation of them to the most ancient times; and as the whole is left to conjecture, without a violation of probability, they may be ascribed, in their rudest state, to the aborigines of the island, when, before the invasion by Julius Cæsar, they made their habitations amongst rocks and woods; or in the period of their succeeding invaders, from whose irresistible power the Britons, vanquished and dismayed, might have escaped, and here sought for shelter in secret caves, surrounded by woods, which, in

those times, might have been to the enemy impervious. In more peaceful days, these rude abodes, which had been the asylum of terrified fugitives, may have been converted to the uses of religion, and occupied by anchorets, or by communities of holy persons, before that period had arrived when the minds of men had become more enlightened, and the intercourse of society, assisted by mutual want, had instructed them to look out for more comfortable habitations, and to raise monasteries. The cell of the hermit was not invariably separated and solitary. The persecutions of Decius and Valerian, we are told, drove numbers of pious Christians to a life of prayer and abstinence, in wild places, remote from towns; and it is a fact not to be questioned, that several of the ancient Eremites, as St. Anthony, &c. though they abstracted themselves from general society, and lived recluse in deserts, were yet accompanied by other persons of similar habits and cast of temper.

"In these Excavations, which constitute a most singular and grotesque appearance, when viewed in the extent of the whole front of the rock, are to be traced an assemblage of perforations; among them is a kitchen, hollowed through the sandy stratum to the upper surface; there is likewise the appearance of a dove-cote, with a great variety of cells, one of which may be considered as having been a chapel: of the nature and local circumstances of this latter, a fair conception may be obtained from the accompanying Sketches, which, though taken

Interior of the Chapel, in the Rock near Nottingham.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. [illegible]

in the year 1788, as no material dilapidation has since happened, will be now found accurate representations. With the exception of the more magnificent structure of Stonehenge, there is none in the kingdom so curious perhaps as this, or more deserving of antiquarian inspection; and thus 'practised in the living rock,' it is said (though the assimilation is probably nothing but the effect of fancy, or of a confused recollection) that it bears a strong resemblance to the chapel formed in the rocks at Bethlehem, and other places in the Holy Land. Like those excavated places of worship, this has pillars hewn out of the solid mass of stone in the ruder style of Gothic architecture, which give their support to a vaulted roof, fashioned also into compartments of a similar cast. On the face of the rock steps are yet visible, which may be inferred to have led to an upper apartment, now mouldered away; as, indeed, has been the case with a considerable part of this edifice, the joint composition of nature and of art. From the appearance which it now makes, there is little to convey to the spectator an idea of its having been the continued abode of man. In the rudest state of society, we find, in a degree accommodated to the climate of the country, appropriate conveniences, and effectual shelter from the inclemencies of the seasons; but here we see no vestiges either of one or the other—there are no cells of retirement, nor rooms of any description which are not exposed to the weather. In the hermitage at Warkworth, in Northumberland,

and in the sequestered retreats at Wetherel, on the river Eden, near Carlisle, we are in admiration at the snugness and comfortable disposition of the several rooms; and it would therefore be absurd to suppose that principles, which must be acknowledged to be general, and to have been universally adopted by men in similar situations, should not have occurred to the recluses who had excavated for themselves places of abode or of concealment among these rocks at Nottingham. There is analogy in most things, and from common usage we are warranted in our determinations on a particular instance; from such reasoning then I cannot hesitate to conclude, that very much of the external part of the 'Rock Holes' has, by time, or some other as efficient cause, been removed; and that what is now seen as the superfices of the rock, was, in former times, the inner walls of rooms in several places.

"Thus singular in their nature, and unique in their appearance, it may be considered rather as an odd circumstance, that these Excavations should have been so little described or made known to the world. By the ingenious Dr. Thornton they have been noticed in his Provincial History; and from the few remarks which he has made on them, it might have been supposed, that the attention of the curious would have been attracted to further investigation, and to a more minute antiquarian research. In times not very remote, local tradition (however deficient in other more important recitals) af-

Rock Excavations Sneinton Nottinghamshire

firms, that this retreat was surrounded by trees, which overshadowing it with their branches, may be supposed to have cast a solemn gloom around the consecrated spot, and to have rendered the scene more fit for solitude and abstracted meditation. The river Leen, in many a playful meander, flows round the very skirts of the rock, excluding all access to it; but where an artificial passage has been formed on the side towards the castle, and by a reflection from its waters of the monuments of the piety and industry of ancient times, gives an embellishment highly pleasing and picturesque to the scenery.

"The stone of this cliff being of a dry, porous, free, sandy nature, was admirably adapted to the uses to which it has been applied; and in a variety of places, on the eastern skirts of the town, it occurred to my observation, that the suburbian inhabitants had taken a hint from these Excavations, and had formed for themselves houses, whose walls were of a more ancient date than those of the tower of Babel, or of the Pyramids!

"On this aspect in particular there are hollows in the rock which, to this day, retain the name of 'The Hermitage;' and in the meadows at Sneinton, where a pleasant pathway leads to Colwick, the seat of John Musters, esq. there is the most grotesque assemblage of natural and artificial composition—houses upon the cliff and below it; houses in front of it and within it; in short, in almost every possible mode that ingenuity could invent, or persevering industry execute. No less whim-

sical than uncommon is the appearance which such an intermixture exhibits; and it adds to a stranger's admiration, when, on a stricter survey, he discovers curiosities of a similar, though more laborious, nature, consisting of vaults and cellars, hewn out of the rock beneath the foundations of almost every old house in the town, some of which are of so great a depth as to require a hundred steps to conduct the curious explorer to the bottom, where, in one instance at least, at the Blackamore Head inn, he will meet with the additional gratification of beholding a pond of water usually filled with tench or carp.

"These cellars (for whose extreme depth I can find no sufficient cause) are supposed to have been excavated at a very remote period, whilst over them, during a succession of ages, buildings have fallen to decay, and been restored in a more modern style of architecture. From them, and a variety of other 'Subterranes,' did the town acquire its appellation; Nottingham being no more, as antiquarians inform us, than a soft contraction of the Saxon word Snottengaham, whose signification is 'Speluncarum Domus.'

"As one of the Sketches of the Rock Holes, in a very picturesque manner, takes into the view the Castle, I shall close this detail with a cursory account of it.—Standing, as it is here seen to do, on the verge of an abrupt and deep precipice, when in its castellated state, it must have exhibited a most romantic, and, on this aspect, an impregnable appearance. In a very early period,

Engraved by [illegible] from a Sketch by [illegible]

Beauchief Abbey Derbyshire

Published for the Proprietors by W. Lake, New Bond St. & Carpenter Old Bond St. [illegible]

tresses, and windows now stopped up. The interior is without decoration, and is at present used as a barn.

The church of this village is a plain building. Under an arch, in the north wall of the chancel, is a mutilated figure in alabaster, probably one of the family of Staunton, who were lords of the manor.

REPENDON GRANGE,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS interesting relic is situated at Sutton Bonington, or Bonington South Town, Nottinghamshire. The prior of Repingdon, commonly called Repton, in Derbyshire, had anciently lands in Sutton Bonington, which is east of the road from Loughborough to Derby, and about a mile and a half to the south-east of Kegworth, in Leicestershire; and along with the estate had the advowson of the church of St. Anne, in Sutton. Upon this estate the prior of Repingdon had his capital messuage Grange, or manor-farm, of the remains of which a View is here given, containing enough of its character to shew, that the expenses of the regular clergy were not confined to the decoration of their monastic residences, and that taste and solidity were generally united in their architectural productions.

This building, notwithstanding the rude treatment which it has received from the bad taste of those under whose protection it has fallen, retains some vestiges of its former respectability. The entrance is under a lofty pointed arch of the age of Henry VII. over which is a row of blank shields, suspended from a moulded cornice by foliage of rich workmanship; on the sides are but-

Engraved by Ch. Ho for the Antiquarian Topographical Cabinet from a Sketch by J. H.

Beauchief Abbey Derbyshire.

Published [illegible]

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Engraved by J. Storer, from a Drawing by John Hare, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Rependon Grange, Sutton Bonington, Nottinghamshire.

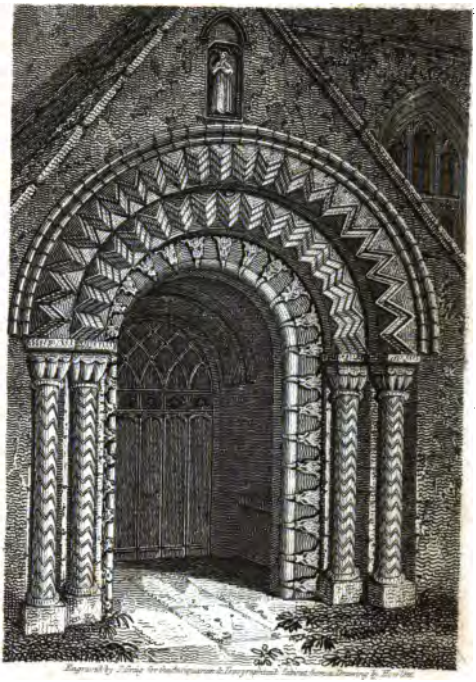
mained till the heir female carried it to the Meeres in the reign of queen Elizabeth; by Francis Meeres her son it was sold to Gyles Foster, esq. whose heir parted with it to James Leeke, gent. and by marriage of the daughter of one of his descendants, the family of Lascells of Elston became its possessors.

The village consists of about 100 dwellings: the chapel is dedicated to St. Giles, and consists of a nave and two side aisles, with a spire and four bells.

BALDERTON CHURCH,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS Church, or Chapel, is remarkable for the beauty of its north porch, which is Anglo-Norman, ornamented with the zigzag moulding and grotesque heads, and for the high state of preservation in which the porch at present remains: of the date of erection no authority can now be produced; Balderton is noticed in Doomsday Survey. Robert de Kenato, bishop of Lincoln, for the priory of St Catharine, which he founded in the suburbs of that city, gave to it three bovats of land, with dwelling houses in Baldertune, which gift we find confirmed by king Henry II. in whose reign it likewise appears William de Dive had interest here for his land of Balderton. This manor had lands belonging to it in Barneby, Adington, Farnedon, Stoke Elston, and Sireston, whereof John de Dive died seized about the twenty-first of Edward I. leaving Joan, then the wife of Ralph de Trehampton, and Elizabeth, the wife of sir John D'Aubeney, his sisters and heirs; which Elizabeth the following year left sir Hugh de Bussey, knt. her son by sir Lambert de Bussey, her former husband, her heir. Sir Hugh de Bussey, left the manor of Balderton to his son and heir John de Bussey, and in this family it re-



N. Porch Balderton Church, Nottinghamshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke & Son, Bond St. & Mr. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 1818

the remnant of the army was suffered to move off by articles granted by the prince.

This place, which had on many occasions afforded a safe asylum to the king and his friends, was, by his desire, at last given up to the Scotch, to whom he had surrendered himself: they had besieged it for some time, and conditions, as honourable as the lord Bellasis, the then governor, could desire, were granted. The mounds of earth raised at this siege are in many places still visible, and are specimens of extraordinary skill in military tactics.

Charles II. on his restoration, remembering the loyalty of the inhabitants of Newark, granted them many privileges and immunities.

The Castle at this time is a ruin of some consequence, but not splendid; that portion of it which is seen towards the river is in the best state of preservation.

NEWARK CASTLE,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS Castle is supposed to have been erected some time in the reign of king Stephen, by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln; or, as some say, by Roger, bishop of Salisbury. The town is by divers historians reported to take its name from the building of this edifice, it being a *new-work*. History is silent as to any transactions at this Castle until the reign of king John, when it was garrisoned with soldiers commanded by a chosen officer of the king's, and made a most gallant defence against the attack of the barons, defeating all their endeavours to possess it. In the reign of Henry III. this fortress was in the possession of the barons, but stood only eight days siege against the king, who restored it to the bishop of Lincoln.

In the civil wars, in the time of Charles I. this Castle made a most conspicuous figure; it was garrisoned, together with the town of Newark, for the king, and was laid siege to by lord Willoughby of Parham, and sir John Meldram, with about 5000 men of the parliament forces: during the siege they were attacked and defeated by prince Rupert, the whole of their ordnance and ammunition taken, together with about 3000 muskets;

NEWBURGH CASTLE,

[illegible]

Newark Castle Nottinghamshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Bond Street June 1 1789.

were at an end, Cromwell ordered it to be demolished; and it was sold by the duke of Buckingham (to whom after the restoration it was granted) to the duke of Newcastle, who built the present edifice on its ruins, and in whose family it still remains.

"JUNE 29, 1810. "J. SWETE."

as an earth-work, it seems to have been possessed by the Britons, from the vast slaughter of whom, by Humber, a piratical chieftain of the north, it acquired the title of the Dolorous Hill, or Golgotha. Afterwards, when it boasted a tower, by the obstinate defence of a body of Danes, it held out in a long siege against the kings of Mercia and of the West Saxons. Nor was it esteemed less highly as a place of defence by the Normans; for almost immediately after the conquest of the kingdom, a castle was erected by William Peverel, a natural son of the Conqueror; which structure, during several of the succeeding reigns, acquired such strength as (by additional buildings, and on two sides the unapproachable nature of the rock) to be enabled to withstand all the aggressions of open force that were made upon it in after times. Into the very centre however of the fortress did the enterprising Edward III. penetrate, and therein seize Mortimer, earl of March, and the queen mother: but this was effected by the mean of a subterraneous passage, excavated through the bowels of this vast rock, and forming, by steps, a communication from the summit to its base, which opened into the meadows by the Leen side, and was probably intended by the founder of the Castle as a sallyport, or way by which men or provisions, in case of a siege, might be introduced. To this incident is it indebted for the appellation, which it even now retains, of Mortimer's Hole. In consequence of the effectual stand which it made for Charles I. when the civil wars,

Chapel in the Rock & Nottingham Castle

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY,

DERBYSHIRE.

THE situation of Beauchief Abbey is truly romantic; it stands within a short distance of Sheffield, in the midst of a small valley, near the northern boundary of the county of Derbyshire, beautifully diversified with wood and corn fields, which range in fine sweeping masses over the inequalities of the ground.

This Abbey was founded by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, between the years 1172 and 1176, for regular canons of the Premonstratensian order, and was dedicated to Thomas à Becket and the Virgin Mary. It is supposed by some writers, from its dedication to the former patron, to have been founded in expiation of his murder, but erroneously. Of the history of Beauchief Abbey, from its foundation to the time of the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. little is known: its revenues, when surrendered, were estimated, according to Dugdale, at £126:3:4.

But few remains of this establishment are now existing; they consist chiefly of a part of the Abbey chapel, and some fragments of the outer walls; the architecture is light and in the pointed style. The interior of the building does not display any elaborate ornaments, and

from the state of vegetation in and about the ruins, no monumental remains or inscriptions are to be traced.

"——— Are there no ties
To bind our gratitude to cloister'd cells?
Can we forget the day when Vandal rage
Against the Sciences waged brutal war?
When to these seats secure Wisdom retir'd,
A friendless outcast, with her learned train,
And hid the treasure which had 'scap'd the wreck
Of hands barbarian midst these holy walls?"

The Peak Castle Derbyshire

THE CASTLE

OF PEVERIL.

[illegible] of the [illegible] very remote [illegible] Sir, [illegible] who [illegible] quietly descend [illegible] the [illegible] the Ar[illegible] [illegible] imagines [illegible] have [illegible] a place of re[illegible] residence in the [illegible] [illegible] quarries [illegible] from him [illegible] [illegible] Norman structure, built by William [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] neighbourhood in the erection, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pinnacle. It was [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] at the time of the Dover day [illegible] [illegible] "Castle of Peke," [illegible] the honor and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in the county.

The [illegible] situation of this [illegible], is not nearly [illegible] ridiculous [illegible] that [illegible] of the eminence which it occupies, east, in [illegible], have rendered it impregnable. The east and [illegible] are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the cave, which ranges between two vast limestone rocks, and on the east is [illegible] deep; on the west it is bounded by the precipice which overhangs the Peak cavern: the north side is the most accessible; yet even here the path is made in a winding direction to obviate the steepness of the ascent.

THE PEAK CASTLE,

DERBYSHIRE.

THE antiquity of this Castle is very considerable. Mr. King, who has minutely described it in the sixth volume of the Archæologia, imagines it to have been a fortress and place of royal residence in the Saxon times; but other antiquaries differ from him, and state it as an undoubted Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror, to whom the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection; and its ancient appellation of "*Peverel's Place in the Peke*;" countenances this opinion. It was in the possession of Peverel at the time of the Doomsday Survey, by the name of the "Castle of Peke," with the honour and forest, and thirteen other lordships in this county.

The elevated situation of this fortress, and the nearly perpendicular chasms that almost insulate the eminence which it occupies, must, in early times, have rendered it impregnable: the east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the cave, which ranges between two vast limestone rocks, and on the east is nearly 200 feet deep; on the west it is skirted by the precipice which overhangs the Peak cavern: the north side is the most accessible; yet even here the path is made in a winding direction to obviate the steepness of the ascent.

The Castle yard is enclosed, and extends almost over the whole summit of the eminence; the wall is nearly in ruins: the entrance was at the north-east corner, as appears by part of an archway yet remaining. Near the north-west angle is the keep; the walls of this building on the south and west sides are nearly entire, and at the north-west corner are fifty-five feet high; the north and east are much broken. On the outside the keep forms a square of thirty-eight feet two inches; but on the inside it is not equal, being from north to south twenty-one feet four inches, from east to west nineteen feet three inches; this difference arises from the walls being considerably thicker here than on the other sides. The interior of the keep is now a vacuity, but formerly consisted of two rooms, one on the ground floor and one above, over which the roof was raised with a gable end to the north and south; the lower room was about fourteen feet high, the other about sixteen. The entrance to the former appears to have been on the south side of the upper room. At the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase, communicating with the roof, but now in a ruinous condition.

Arno Diabolo in the Peak Derbyshire.

ARK-DIAKOLI.

DERBYSHIRE.

[illegible], or, as it is commonly [illegible], the Devil's [illegible], is [illegible] of the chief [illegible] of numerous [illegible] in nature, but have not [illegible] rock and [illegible] region [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] to the cave is through a natural [illegible] [illegible] in height and in breadth 120. The cave near its entrance is very commodious, and affords a residence for many [illegible] who are employed here in the manufacture of [illegible]. The [illegible] proceed but a little gradually [illegible], and the light of day is soon totally excluded; the other [illegible] must of course be made by the light of a torch, and in many places in a stooping posture. But a spacious opening presents itself called the Bell-house, which is [illegible] of an erect attitude. From the Bell-house the path leads to a small lake called the Fire Water: this is no more than three feet in depth; its length is about fourteen yards: here a small boat is stationed, which conveys the passenger under a low vault of rock to the interior of the cavity. From the water side, the extent of this vacuity is not to be seen; it measures in length [illegible] feet, and in breadth 200: its height, in some parts, [illegible] 120 feet. At the end of this spacious cavern is a pas-

ARX-DIABOLI,

DERBYSHIRE.

ARX-DIABOLI, or, as it is commonly named, the Devil's Cave, is an immense excavation in the Peak, and one of the numerous wonders of nature which are to be seen in the bleak and rocky regions of the north of Derbyshire. The entrance to the cave is through a natural arch, forty-two feet in height and in width 120. The cavity near its entrance is very capacious, and affords a residence for many families, who are employed here in the manufactory of twine. The roof as we proceed becomes gradually lower, and the light of day is soon totally excluded: all further research must of course be made by the light of a torch, and in many places in a stooping posture, till a spacious opening presents itself called the Bell-house, which again admits of an erect attitude. From the Bell-house the path leads to a small lake called the First Water; this is no more than three feet in depth; its length is about fourteen yards: here a small boat is stationed, which conveys the passenger under a low vault of rock to the interior of the cavity. From the want of light the extent of this vacuity is not to be seen; it measures in length 220 feet, and in breadth 200: its height, in some parts, is 120 feet. At the end of this spacious cavern is a pas-

sage, in which is another piece of water; but its depth is inconsiderable, and it may commonly be passed on foot. Near the extremity of this passage is a pile of projecting rocks, which through their innumerable apertures are continually distilling large drops of water. Proceeding, the rocks again open, and present the most wild and rugged forms; this cavity is called the Chancel—here the traveller is generally entertained with a most unexpected incident; a number of women and children having climbed a considerable height among the ridges of rock, suddenly commence a vocal concert, the effect of which, reverberating in pleasing echoes from the cavern, is inexpressibly charming. The path from the Chancel leads to the Devil's Cellar, and thence to another cavity, which, from its form, has obtained the name of great Tom of Lincoln. This is near the termination of the passage, which now gradually contracts till it is almost closed, affording a space just sufficient for the discharge of the water which flows through the cave.

Matlock High Tor, Derbyshire.

MATLOCK HIGH [illegible]

[illegible] picturesque scenery [illegible] the river [illegible] after [illegible]

MATLOCK HIGH TOR,

DERBYSHIRE.

The romantic and picturesque scenery of Matlock dale, through which winds the river Derwent, is universally admired; bold steeps skirted with wood, rising from the banks of the river; huge rocks, in parts bare of vegetation, in others covered with luxuriant foliage, here piled upon each other in immense masses, there displaying their enormous fronts in one unbroken perpendicular body; the river gliding in some places majestically along, in others rolling rapidly over ledges and large masses of stone; the scene continually varying with the windings of the dale, keep the expectations of the astonished beholder constantly upon the stretch, until the High Tor, rearing its awful brow, bursts upon the sight in extreme magnificence. The height of this stupendous work of nature is about 355 feet above the surface of the river: the lower part of the Tor is entirely covered with trees and underwood, but the upper part for 180 feet is one unbroken mass of naked perpendicular rock. After heavy rains, the rapidity of the current which flows at the foot of this rock is greatly increased, and the sublimity of the scenery proportionably augmented.

On the opposite side of the Derwent, directly facing

the High Tor, though not so considerable in elevation, is Masson Hill: its summit has been named the "*Heights of Abraham*," and overlooks the country to a vast extent, besides commanding a most interesting view of nearly the whole of the dale. The High Tor from this point loses a portion of its sublimity, but this loss is compensated by the variety of interesting objects included in the prospect.

Not far distant from the High Tor is the village of Matlock, of considerable antiquity, situated principally upon the eastern banks of the river. In Doomsday Book Matlock is noted as "a hamlet of the manor of Metesford," the site of which is now unknown. According to the returns made under the late act, this parish contains 492 houses and 2354 inhabitants.

Matlock bath is nearly a mile and a half from the village; and though few situations can be more beautiful, it was inhabited only by miners till about the year 1698, when its warm springs began to attract notice for their medicinal qualities; since which time many other circumstances have yearly added to the number of its visitants.

West Door of Bakewell Church, Derbyshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, April 1.1810.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEST DOOR OF BAKEWELL CHURCH,

DERBYSHIRE.

Bakewell, or Bath-quelle, so called from its Bath-well, is a market-town in Derbyshire, on the western banks of the river Wye. This manor in the time of William the Conqueror, was the property of the Peveril family, who bestowed part of the tithe which it produced upon the monastery of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire. The remainder of the tithe, with the glebe and patronage of the church, was afterwards given to the dean and chapter of Litchfield, by the earl of Mortaigne, who succeeded to all the estates of the Peverils.

In the reign of Henry VII. this manor was held by the Gernons of Essex, by whom being sold, it has since descended to his grace the duke of Rutland, who is the present possessor.

The church is situated upon an eminence, and is built in the form of a cross, with an octangular tower. From the tower arises a well-proportioned spire, which gives a graceful finish to the building. The workmanship of this Church indicates it to be the production of different periods. The western part of the nave is of plain Saxon architecture; the west door is likewise Saxon, but richly ornamented, especially the outer arch; and though the

whole is now greatly decayed, much still remains to excite the attention of the antiquary. Immediately above the west door the wall is embattled, and above the embattlements are the remains of arches intersecting each other with the zigzag ornament. The other parts of the west front are plain, and appear, together with the greater part of the church, to be the work of the fifteenth century. The pillars which support the tower are certainly older than that period, though not so ancient as the western part of the nave. There are many curious and ancient monuments within the church: among them is a recumbent figure, arrayed in rich armour, representing sir Thomas Wednesley, who, serving under Henry IV. was mortally wounded in the battle of Shrewsbury.

In the churchyard is a stone cross, the sides of which are ornamented with figures rudely carved. The upper part appears to have represented the crucifixion, but it has been so despoiled that the design cannot precisely be ascertained.

rather morethan two miles; but the views are more limited from the sinuosity of its course, and its projecting precipices, which in some places seem to fold into each other, and preclude every appearance of further access. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with a fine hanging wood, which, from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautifully picturesque and romantic views. About a mile from the entrance is a vast mural mass of detached rock, which extends along the edge of the precipice. On the right, nearly half way up the side of the Dale, is a magnificent natural arch, called Reynard's Hole. Its shape nearly approaches to the sharply pointed Gothic: its height is about forty feet, and its width eighteen." The View annexed is taken near the southern extremity of the Dale. "The same variety of wild and romantic scenery that distinguishes this part, accompanies it to its northern termination, where two vast rocks, rising abruptly to the right and left of the river, form the jaws or portals of this wonderful valley, which now drops at once the grand and picturesque; its bottom gradually widening into an undulating flat, and its rocks sinking into round stony hills, with a craggy fragment occasionally peeping out after the chain is discontinued. Near this extremity of the Dale is another large cavern, called the Fox Holes; and some others of inferior note may be found in different parts of this interesting chasm."

DOVE-DALE,

DERBYSHIRE.

Dove-dale is a deep and romantic chasm, through which the river Dove winds its purturbed and devious course, rolling over the solid basements of tremendous rocks, whose rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance, distinguishes the scenery of this valley from perhaps every other in the kingdom. Mr. Brayley, in his Beauties of England and Wales, has given a very animated and accurate description of this place.

"On entering the Dale the mind regards it as a sequestered solitude, where Contemplation might take her seat, and extend her musings through the wide range of existence, neither interrupted by jarring sounds nor distracted by discordant images. As the road proceeds, however, the scenery becomes too romantic and impressive, from its singularity, to permit the attention to engage itself on other objects. The valley contracts; and on each side, rocks of gray limestone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain-ash. A narrow and broken path winds along the margin of the river, which in some parts so nearly fills the bosom of the Dale, that even the foot passenger cannot pursue his cautious way without the hazard of being precipitated from the slippery crags into the stream. The length of the Dale is

Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.

HADDON HALL,

DERBYSHIRE,

Is situated about two miles south of Bakewell, on a bold eminence, rising on the east side of the river Wye, and overlooks the vale which bears its name.

It is a venerable mansion belonging to the duke of Rutland; and though uninhabited, and in very indifferent repair, contains many desiderata for the antiquary. The approach at a distance is very grand and impressive, and assumes all the requisites of baronial dignity. The most ancient part is the tower over the gateway, probably built about the knightly reign of Edward III. The chapel seems of the date of Henry VI. and the gallery that of the reign of Elizabeth. The whole fabric abounds in armorial bearings of the Vernons impaled with those of other families. In the chapel windows are some good remains of painted glass, and the date 1427.

The manor of Haddon, after the Conquest, became the property of the family of Avenell, the coheiresses of which married into the families of Vernon and Basset, in the reign of Richard I. The latter continued to enjoy a moiety of the estate till the reign of Edward III. Hence, by another marriage, it passed to the family of Franceys, which assumed the name of Vernon; and ultimately, the

whole estate became the possession of sir Richard Vernon in the reign of Henry VI. His son, sir Henry Vernon, was governor to prince Arthur, son to Henry VII.; and sir George Vernon, the last male heir of the family, was so distinguished for his hospitality, that he was denominated "the King of the Peak."

On his death during the reign of queen Elizabeth, he left two daughters, the eldest of whom married sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward, the third earl of Derby; Dorothy, the youngest, married sir John Manners, knt., second son of Thomas, first earl of Rutland of that name. By her, this and all the other estates in the county of Derby belonging to her came to her husband, and have regularly descended to the present noble possessor.

The Hall continued to be the residence of the family till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was quitted for Belvoir castle.

It appears, that "in the time of the residence of the duke of Rutland in the reign of queen Anne, seven score servants were maintained within the mansion, and the true style of old English hospitality was maintained during the twelve days after Christmas.

Entrance to the state apartments Wingfield Manor House.

WINNFIELD MANOR HOUSE,

DEVONSHIRE.

The Manor of Winnefeld, or Winnefeld, is situated [illegible] miles to the eastward of the city of [illegible] in the parish of Pinhoe [illegible] from the Manor [illegible] of the manor [illegible] and the [illegible] are Okehampton [illegible] the latter [illegible] church, the [illegible] bears the same [illegible] The parish is bounded by the [illegible] and Alfington [illegible] by the parish [illegible] and Cricklepit [illegible] by the parish of [illegible] and by the parishes of [illegible] South [illegible] near 990 [illegible] acres.

The lords of Winnefeld [illegible] parishes [illegible] Heath, according to [illegible] made in the [illegible] 1337 were [illegible] of near [illegible] acres [illegible] Heath's path, part of which [illegible] appears by the same survey [illegible] the [illegible] of which) [illegible] and, in tradition, to have been [illegible] but the parishes are now divided [illegible]

WINGFIELD MANOR HOUSE,

DERBYSHIRE.

THE Manor of Wingfield, or Winfield, is situated four or five miles to the eastward of the centre of Derbyshire. The parish of Wingfield extends beyond the Manor, and includes part of the manor of Lea, and the whole manors of Upton and Okerthorpe, in the latter of which stands the parish church, though it bears the name of Wingfield church. The parish is bounded by the parishes of Pentridge and Alfreton on the east, by the parishes of Shirland and Crich on the north, by the parish of Crich on the west, and by the parishes of Duffield and Pentridge on the south; and contains near 2900 acres of land.

The lords of Winfield had two parks, the greater of which, according to a survey made in the year 1655, contained 889 acres, exclusive of near 100 acres extending into Pentridge; and the lesser park, part of which extended into Okerthorpe, appears by the same survey to have contained 177 acres; on the border of which, nearest to Okerthorpe, are a moat, and other remains of an ancient mansion, said, by tradition, to have been called Bakewell Hall: but these parks are now divided into farms.

WINGFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

The early mansions of the lords of Winfield (unless it were at the place already mentioned, called Bakewell Hall) is supposed to have been near to the Peacock inn, on the road between Derby and Chesterfield; but the present Manor House, according to Camden, was built about the year 1440 by Ralph lord Cromwell, in the time of king Henry VI. This lord Cromwell was treasurer of England; and the testimony of Camden that he was the founder, is strongly corroborated by the bags or purses of stones (alluding to the office of treasurer, which he filled,) carved over the gateway leading into the quadrangle. Bags or purses are mentioned to have been carved on the manor house of Coly Weston, in Northamptonshire, augmented by this lord Cromwell; and there were also similar ornaments carved in wood, removed about a century ago from Wingfield Manor to a house in Crich, the adjoining lordship.

This seems to have been one of the earliest instances of those noble quadrangular mansions, which were the characteristics of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. such as Cowdrey in Sussex, and Penshurst in Kent; and succeeded those irregular piles of mixed building, that were the first deviations from the gloomy uncomfortableness of castles.

Though the neighbourhood of Wingfield has not those romantic features by which the landscapes of Derbyshire are generally distinguished, the situation of this House is, nevertheless, bold and majestic: it stands upon an exceed-

Entrance to the interior Court Wingfield Manor House Derby.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond Street & Sold by Gray under Old Bond Street Piccadilly.

ingly steep eminence, with the advantage of beautiful prospects in almost every direction.

This Manor House consisted of two square courts; one of which, to the north, has been built on all sides, and the south side of it forms the north side of the south court, which has also ranges of buildings on the east and west sides, and on part of the south. The latter court seems principally to have consisted of offices. The first entrance is under an arched gateway on the east side of the south court. The arch of this gateway being a semicircle, was probably erected subsequent to the rest of the building; from hence the communication with the inner court is under an arched gateway in the middle of the north side of the south court. One half of this range of building seems originally to have been used as a hall, which received light through a beautiful octagon window, and through a range of Gothic windows to the south, now broken away, and a correspondent range to the north, subsequently altered into two ranges. This part of the House was afterwards divided and subdivided into several apartments: these have suffered the same fate as the noble hall, the magnificence of which their erection destroyed. In the other part of this range are the portal, the remains of the chapel, and of the great state apartment, lighted by another rich Gothic window. No part of the building on the east side of the court, except a low wall, now remains. Of the range

of building on the west side of the north court only the outer wall and some broken turrets are left standing.

In the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry VIII. it appears that this Manor was in the possession of the earls of Shrewsbury; and in the time of queen Elizabeth the earl of Shrewsbury held in his custody here the unfortunate Mary queen of Scotland. Her suit of apartments, tradition informs us, was on the west side of the north court. This, in the memory of persons now living, was the most beautiful part of the building: it communicated with the great tower, from whence, it is reported, she had sometimes an opportunity of seeing the friends approach with whom she held a secret correspondence—this tradition appears to be founded on good authority. It is supposed that her confinement at Wingfield commenced in 1569, in which year an attempt was made by Leonard Dacre to rescue her; after which Elizabeth, becoming suspicious of the earl of Shrewsbury, under pretence of his lordship's being in an ill state of health, gave directions to the earl of Huntingdon to take the care of the queen of Scots in Shrewsbury's house; and her train was reduced to thirty persons.

Camden says, "That in the year 1569 Leonard Dacres contrived a way how to convey the captive queen out of the custody, wherein she was kept at Whinfield, in the county of Derby, under the earl of Shrewsbury. Northumberland being a partner in the plot, discovered the same to the duke (Norfolk). But the duke forbad it

Remains of the Hall Wingfield Manor House, Derbyshire.

Published as the Act directs by W. Tuckey No. 1 Strand 1 May 1 Gloucester Place Pall Mall, 1 April 1 1789.

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to be put in execution, fearing lest they should deliver her to the Spaniard for wife, and hoping ere long to procure queen Elizabeth's consent."

The event here alluded to happened the year after the queen of Scots was removed from Bolton castle in Yorkshire to Tutbury castle in Staffordshire, and placed under the care of the earl of Shrewsbury. It is reported she was confined nine years at Wingfield Manor; but it is scarcely credible that so large a proportion of the time she was in the custody of this nobleman should be spent here; for it is well known that from 1568 to 1584 she was at Buxton, Sheffield, Coventry, Tutbury, and other places, and if her confinement here continued so long, it must have been with many intervals of absence.

The Manor House of Wingfield and lordship of Crich continued in the Shrewsbury family, and the former was occasionally at least one of their places of residence till the death of earl Gilbert, in the year 1616, who dying without male issue, the whole of his immense estates in this part of the kingdom descended to his three daughters and co-heirs, viz: Mary, married to William, lord Hubert, earl of Pembroke; Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Grey, earl of Kent; and Aletheia, married to Thomas Howard, earl of Arundell and Surry, by whom, or by whose descendants the Manor House and the two lordships were held in co-partnership, till the hon. Henry Howard, esq. (the second son of the earl of Arundell and Surry, and of lady Aletheia his wife) in the year 1660, sold his

third share of the manor or lordship of Crich, and of the several messuages, lands, &c. belonging to the said manor, to Anthony Bennet, of Brackenfield, in the county of Derby, gent. and Ralph Smith, of Hognaston, in the same county, yeoman, for the sum of £3270, by whom the same was afterwards sold out in parcels to the different tenants. Mr. Howard, afterwards becoming duke of Norfolk, sold and conveyed his third share of the Manor or lordship of South Wingfield, and of all his messuages, lands, &c. within the said Manor of South Wingfield, and the hamlet of Okerthorpe, in the same parish, to Emanuel Halton, Thomas Platts, and Michael Williamson, all of the town and parish of South Wingfield.

In the year 1666, Mr. Emanuel Halton resided at Wingfield Manor. He was the eldest son of Miles Halton, sheriff of Cumberland in 1652, and was some time a student of Gray's Inn; but afterwards being employed as auditor to Henry duke of Norfolk, he was, through that connection, introduced into Derbyshire, and spent the latter part of his life, which was devoted to music and the mathematics, at this House. In the Apppendix to Foster's Mathematical Miscellanies are some of his pieces. In the year 1676 he observed an eclipse of the sun at Wingfield, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions for that year. Wingfield Manor is now in the possession of Wingfield Halton, esq. great grandson of the aforesaid Emanuel, but it is not inhabited.

The Halton family resided here down to the late pos-

The high Tower Wingfield Manor House, Derbysh.re

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[illegible] waste paper, [illegible]

sessor, who chose to build a house for his residence at the foot of the high hill upon which the mansion stands, which continues to be inhabited by his son. For this purpose he pulled down and unroofed part of this fine old House, so that the hall in which the Shrewsbury arms and quarterings yet remain, is now, by the voluntary act of the late possessor, exposed to the elements. Those who are fond of the arts must ever regret this strange taste; a taste which also led the family to consider the valuable MSS. and correspondence of their philosophical ancestor as so much waste paper; though some of them have since been rescued from the ignominious destruction to which they were destined. Though some parts of the Manor House have been taken down, and employed by the late Mr. Halton for building his house, yet it was considerably injured before this time. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. being possessed by the royal party, it was besieged and taken by lord Grey of Groby, and sir John Gell of Hopton, officers in the parliament service, who, according to Whitelock, voted them a letter of thanks for this and other services. The assault was begun on the east side with cannon planted on Pentridge Common, and a half-moon battery raised for its defence in this quarter was soon carried; but a breach being found impracticable, the cannon were removed to a wood on the opposite side. They made such an impression on the wall, that a considerable breach was soon opened, and the besieged were compelled immediately to

surrender. Colonel Dalby, who was the governor of the place, was killed during the siege. He had disguised himself in the dress of a common soldier; but being seen and known by a deserter, he was shot by him in the face as he was walking in the stables. The hole through which he introduced his musket may yet be seen near the porter's lodge.

Wingfield Manor House is exceedingly well situated for a place of defence; standing, as before observed, upon an eminence, whicl is steep on every side, excepting to the north. In this part it appears to have been greatly strengthened by a deep ditch or moat, which was made nearly across the hill.

Heath Hall Yorkshire

HEATH HALL,

YORKSHIRE.

HEATH HALL is situated near the village of Heath, and about one mile from the large and populous town of Wakefield, not far from the banks of the Calder. It is an ancient but handsome house, supposed to have been erected about the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

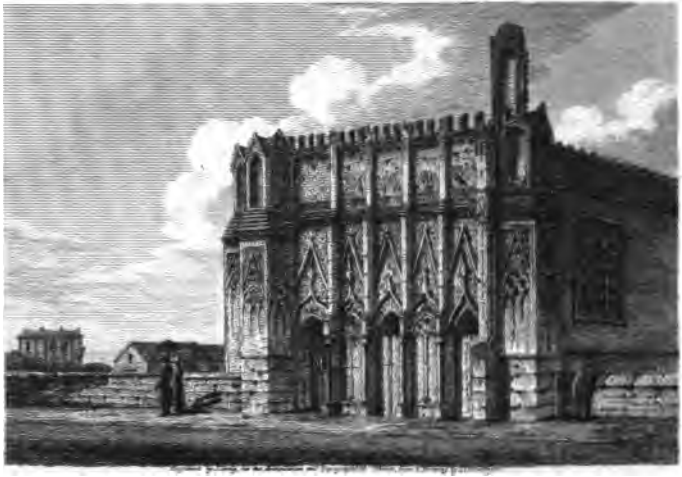
Heath Hall was the seat of the late sir George Dulston, baronet, but now belongs to, and is the residence of —— Dillon, esquire, who married sir George Dulston's only daughter.

The grounds of this family mansion are laid out with considerable taste in the style which prevailed in the early part of the last century, and from many points the house has a venerable and majestic appearance. The river adds much to the beauty of the scene.

The village of Heath, which, for situation, gives place to few in the kingdom, rises on the side of a hill, south of the river Calder. It consists of various elegant houses, built round a green, with hanging woods and gardens, well laid out, inclining to the river.

At this beautiful place, about the year 1740, Joseph Randall began an academy for the educating of young

gentlemen, in which were employed nine masters, with their proper assistants, to teach every branch of learning necessary to qualify them either for gentlemen divines, or trade. There were usually about 200 pupils in this academy, but it is now broke up, the principal master having failed.



Chapel on Wakefield Bridge Yorkshire

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CHAPEL ON WAKEFIELD BRIDGE,

YORKSHIRE.

THIS Chapel is nearly entire: it is ten yards long and six wide: the west front is divided by buttresses, into compartments, with arches in relief; their spandrils richly flowered, and over each compartment five shorter ones, with historical subjects in bass-relief, which are supposed to allude to the occasion of erecting the Chapel. The first is broken, in the second is a woman reclined, lamenting, a youth at her feet sits wringing his hands; in the third, two youths kneel, praying by the side of a woman in the same attitude; in the fourth, a group of figures, obscure; in the fifth, a man sitting, another standing before him, and an embattled building. The buttresses are beautifully carved, and each was crowned with a rich fynial. The north and south windows have rich tracery.

This Chapel, which stands partly on the bridge and partly on the sterlings, was lately a warehouse for hemp, and has been used for various purposes, that have of late years much damaged it. It is said to have been built by Edward IV. in memory of his father; but this king seems to have been rather the repairer, or rebuilder, than the founder of this Chapel, for it appears by the

charter of 31 Edward III. dated at Wakefield, that he, by that instrument, settled £10 *per annum* on William Kaye and William Bull, and their successors, for ever, to perform divine service in a Chapel of St. Mary, newly built on the bridge at Wakefield. A chantry for two priests in this Chapel was valued, at the suppression, at £14 : 15 : 3¼.

Kirkstall, Abbey Yorkshire.

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KIRKSTALL ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

THE remains of this once splendid establishment are situated in a rich and beautiful valley, through which meanders the river Are; they consist principally of the church, much dilapidated; some small portions of the other buildings still exist; the whole site is thickly wooded; the trees, having struck their roots into the crevices of the floors, extend their rich branches over the ruins. The church, which appears to have been a most stately pile, in the form of a cross, having at the east end six chapels, was in length 445 feet, and exhibits that struggle between the Norman and early English styles of architecture that took place in the reign of Stephen: the windows and doors have circular arches, adorned with zigzag or rectangular mouldings. The columns in the interior of the building are clustered, but very massive, with capitals highly ornamented, each varying in pattern from the rest. The tower, at the time when the church was erected, was carried but a little higher than the roof; but the lofty addition made to it about the time of Henry VIII. so loaded the columns on which it stood, that, some few years since, the north-west pillar gave way, and drew after it an enormous ruin of two

sides of the whole tower. The western front of the church is beautifully enriched with sculpture; the entrance doorway is highly embellished, and the window over it, which is divided by a clustered column, is still more so; over this is a smaller window that once enlightened the roof; on each side are buttresses, which, with the pediment, terminate in turrets. The eastern end of the church is ornamented in an equal degree with the west. The interior contains not the traces of a single monument; and it is worthy of remark, that the building does not stand due east and west.

South of the church, on the east front of the ruins, are several vaulted chambers supported by columns, which have a very gloomy aspect; the southernmost of them seems ready to fall on the head of the spectator who has the hardihood to enter it.

The chapter-house, of which there are some remains, was very uncommon in design, being an oblong, divided by double arches into two compartments; that portion contiguous to the cloisters has the remnant of a cluster of columns supporting two divisions of groins, and so strongly is the masonry united, that, notwithstanding all the columns are gone excepting the centre one, the capitals belonging to them and the springing of the groins retain their positions.

The cloister quadrangle, with vestiges of the apartments that once surrounded it, may still be traced. The original refectory, for there are parts remaining of another of a much later date, has been a magnificent vaulted

Interior of a Vaulted Chamber, Markstall Abbey.

[illegible]

›om, supported by two cylindrical columns, each appa-
:ntly of a single stone.

This monastery was founded by Henry de Lacy, on
:count of a vow made by him during a dangerous fit of
lness; it was inhabited by monks of the Cistercian order,
ıd, besides its founder, had many liberal benefactors and
›werful protectors. Pope Adrian IV. an Englishman,
1156, confirmed to the monks the church, and all their
her possessions; as did also Henry II.: Henry III.
ok them under his immediate patronage; and Edward I.
the fourth year of his reign, likewise granted his pro-
ction to the abbot and monks, then greatly in debt, and
ımmitted the care of them to Henry de Lacy, earl of
incoln and baron of Pontefract, who being heir to the
under, was considered likely to interest himself in their
elfare.

This monastery was endowed at different periods
ith large donations of lands, tenements, rents, tithes,
ıd other benefactions, to a very considerable amount:
the dissolution its estates were estimated at the an-
ıal value of £329: 12: 11, according to Dugdale; but
›eed makes it £512: 13: 4. The Abbey was surren-
›red by John Ripley, the last abbot, on the 22d of
ov. 1540; the site was granted to Thomas Cranmer,
chbishop of Canterbury, and his heirs, in exchange
r other lands, in the thirty-fourth of Henry VIII.
dward VI. granted the archbishop licence to alienate
e said premises to Peter Hammond and others, for the

use of Thomas, a younger son of the said archbishop, and his heirs.

Kirkstall is situated about three miles north-west from Leeds, within the liberty of that place, and in the wapentake of Skyrack. From Leeds to the Abbey the walk is well paved, and kept in excellent order, at the expense of the inhabitants of the town.

Ruins, Kirkham Yorkshire

ROCHE ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

Roche Abbey is near the town of Rotherham, in the deanery of Doncaster, and archdeaconry of the West Riding. It was founded by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis, or de Winkerseslia, in the year 1147, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for monks of the Cistertian order. John, the son and heir of Richard de Builli, confirmed to this house the gifts made by his father: besides these, the Abbey received divers other benefactions, not only from the Builli family, but also from other persons, amongst whom were Matilda de Louvetot, widow of Giraldus de Furnival, Edmond Laley, constable of Chester, and William the second earl of Warren, which last granted them the tenth of the residue of the eels taken out of his fisheries Hoffield, Thorn, and Fislak, after the deduction of the full tithes, which were appropriated to the monks of Lewes. There were divers others who contributed to this monastery, whose donations, as well as all that had been given before, or that should be given in future, were confirmed by a bull of pope Urban III. dated 1186, which likewise exempted the abbot and monks from the payment of tithes for all lands in their own occupation.

At the time of the dissolution there were seventeen monks, and their last abbot, Henry Cundell, who surrendered on the 23d June 1539; their revenues were rated by Dugdale at £224 : 2 : 5, and at £271 : 19 : 4 by Speed.

The remains of this Abbey are but small, compared to its once great extent: many parts have in former times been carried away to repair any buildings that wanted it: great care is taken to preserve that which remains by the earl of Scarborough, the present owner of the estate. The ruins being surrounded and intergrown with many fine trees, make a picture inexpressibly charming, especially when viewed with the light and shade received from a western sun. Its recluse situation, the extreme stillness, undisturbed, except by the birds and the murmur of a small rivulet, fragments of sepulchral monuments, the gloomy shade of the venerable ivy and yew mixed with the whiteness of the rocks, give a solemnity to this scene, and inspire the beholder with a contemplative melancholy, oftentimes pleasing as well as proper to indulge.

Ruins of the Castle of Castle Rising.

CONINSBURGH CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

THIS Castle, the keep of which is of Saxon origin, stands embosomed high in trees near a town of the same name, and at a short distance from the river Dun in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Strasford. The town of Coninsburgh was by the ancient Britons called Caer Conan; that is, the city of a king, or the royal city. It was famous for the defeat of the Saxons by Aurelius Ambrosius, in the year 489, when Hengist the leader was taken prisoner, and, according to Matthew of Westminster, beheaded. The Saxons called this town Coning Byrgh, from whence its present name Coninsburgh. The Castle is of undoubted antiquity, and supposed to have been built by the Saxons, according to tradition by Hengist. It afterwards belonged to Harold, but whether in his own private right, or as king of England, is at this time uncertain. The Conqueror gave it with all its privileges to William de Warren, who re-edified it, and in his family it continued till the reign of king Edward III.; when John earl Warren settled it with other lands upon his mistress Maud de Nereford for life; and after her decease upon John de Nereford and his heirs male, or in default of such heirs on Thomas de Nereford and his issue male; which John and Thomas were his natural sons by the above-named Maud. Edmund de Lang-

ley earl of Cambridge died seised of it in the second year of Henry IV. leaving it to his son Edward, then earl of Rutland, but afterwards duke of York; who died possessed of this lordship by the name of the Castle and manor of Coninsburgh; leaving no issue, his estates devolved to Richard his nephew, son of Richard earl of Cambridge his younger brother; from him it came to the crown, probably through Edward IV. where it continued for several reigns, till James II. granted it to the lord Dover. It became afterwards the property of Edward Cook, esq. and now belongs to the duke of Leeds.

The annexed description of the present state of these most venerable ruins is extracted from a letter addressed to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1801, by a gentleman who, in company with a friend, appears to have bestowed considerable pains in the investigation of this subject.

"The principal remains of this Castle consists of nearly the whole circle of outward wall, eight rounders by which it was strengthened, and here and there the foundation of the inner walls, with the strong tower, or keep, almost entire, though more than 1300 years since it was erected. The Castle is of an irregular but rather oval form, and measures at the foot on the outside 700 feet in circumference, surrounded by a fosse still forty feet deep from the foot of the walls, full of tall ash and elm trees.

"The entrance was on the north side by a drawbridge, the masonry whereof still remains; but now the

View of Coningsburgh Castle, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Bond Street July 1 1801.

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fosse is here entirely filled with rubbish, forming a highway across. A covered way, ten feet wide, was formed by two walls brought to the edge of the drawbridge; that on the left is thirty feet long, and joins one of the rounders; the other winds to the right for 100 feet, where this covered way opens into the court or Castle yard, and then runs on as a main wall to the keep. Where the covered way terminates are the remains of a portal; its architecture and fragments of steps pronounce it to have been the entrance to some buildings, the ruins and foundation of which appear contiguous to it, and to the whole of the north and east wall, which were probably for the purposes of lodging the officers and servants of the governor or proprietor of the Castle, for store-houses, and other necessary offices. On each side of the tower there are steps reaching to the top of the walls. Through the bottom of the wall is a break, which, from the symmetry of a remaining stone, perhaps was a loophole or sally-port; it must however have been but small, being in its present ruined state only six feet square. The greater part of the south-west wall is sunk with two of the four rounders by which it was strengthened; and from its reclining posture, it is conjectured it was undermined: one of the rounders particularly is sunk so low, that it is overgrown by the grass which surrounded it.

"The keep is a noble round tower strengthened by six large square buttresses running from the bottom to the top, at equal distances; eighteen feet from the

ground, both the tower and buttresses expand, sloping gradually to the width of four feet, so as to give greater strength to the base. The buttresses are not an exact square, but lessen gradually as they project from the tower. This tower is at the south-east end of the Castle, two-thirds of it being within the walls which lean against it: the rest is itself an outward wall. The door of entrance fronts the south-west, and is twenty-four feet from the ground, ascended to by a flight of thirty-two steps about five feet broad, the masonry of which is different from that of the tower; wherefore Pennant concludes there was formerly a drawbridge from some wall to this entrance; but these steps are a more modern work than the tower, the rest of the Castle is also; because the remaining ruins and steps are evidently the same work, both, indeed, different from the tower, which is highly finished, the stones being much larger, and more closely and regularly arranged than those of the surrounding ruins. We would not pretend to differ with a man of Pennant's fame, but that it is clear he made a very superficial survey of this place; he states only four rounders, and eight are visible. The present wall opposite the door is at too great a distance for any kind of drawbridge from it, and no appearance or likelihood of any intermediate wall, or any holes, or place about the door, necessary for the fastenings, &c. requisite for a drawbridge; in the inside are recesses for massy bars; but it is observable, that neither machicolations, or portcullis, not the mode

Engraved by Storer for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by R. Malton

Interior of the Keep, Coningsburgh Castle, Yorkshire.

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of securing loopholes, seem to have been known by those who built this tower. On a level with this door is a floor on which we enter through the wall, which here is fifteen feet thick, and at each buttress twenty-three feet; it seems to have been but one apartment, is circular (as is also the whole inside of the tower), and twenty-two feet in diameter; the wall quite plain, and without any aperture whatever except the entrance. In the centre of the floor is a round hole resembling the mouth of a well; it is an entrance to a lower apartment of the same dimensions with that which we are now speaking of. Here again Pennant is in an error, when he says this dungeon is of a *vast* depth, and at the bottom of a draw-well; for it has, time out of mind with the oldest inhabitant of the village, been so full of rubbish by the falling in of the upper floors and top of the tower, as to be but eight feet deep, nor is there any tradition of a well; but tradition says, from its bottom was a subterraneous passage out of the Castle. There have been two other floors, the first obtained by a flight of twenty-five stone stairs from the entrance passage, lighted by two loopholes. At this room the wall is thirteen feet and a half thick, the floor entirely fallen away; the fire-place is extremely noble, ornamented by a triple pillar on each side, with carved capitals, supporting a chimney-piece twelve feet long, now naturally ornamented with a profusion of the plant pellitory. Opposite is a large arched window, ascended to by three bold steps; it has a stone seat sixteen inches high on

all three sides; near the fire-place is a niche in the wall with a trough, perhaps for the purposes of ablution; in another place is a door to a closet. Opposite the entrance is a staircase door to the apartment above, ascended to by thirty-four steps and the light of two loopholes. This room has a fire-place supported by pillars, though not so grand as the former; also, a niche and trough in the wall, the niche differing from that below by being arched in the resemblance of a crown; also an arched window with steps and stone seats; the wall here only twelve feet thick.

"Those who visit the top of this tower are obliged to walk half round it from one staircase door to another, on a ledge which formerly supported the floor, scarcely nine inches broad, covered with weeds, and always moist and slippery; by the assistance of nails driven in the wall to hold by, it is not, however, so extremely dangerous to walk round the ledge of the first apartment; but at the second ledge, forty feet above the floor, in the middle of which the dark dungeon at that height is conspicuously dreadful, it is almost impracticable for grown people, and not many, perhaps, have ventured farther than the top of the second staircase. An enthusiastical love of antique curiosities, however, emboldened me to attempt it, followed by a friend, and highly gratified we were on gaining a door opposite the fire-place; here we found a small room decorated in the Gothic manner. It is of an hexagonal form, and contained in the wall and one of the

Coninsburgh Castle from the Village

uttresses, in length twelve feet, breadth at each end six feet, and between the two middle pillars eight feet; it is arched, and ornamented with two cross arches supported on six pillars, one at each angle; on the two middle ones rests also a fifth arch, curiously carved, rendering the space more uniform. In the centre of each cross arch is a circular key-stone, but not both alike. Opposite the door is a large loophole, height six feet; the outside is but six inches wide, the inside thirty inches, the wall five feet thick; the triangular pieces on the arch surrounding it have been ornamented with various carvings, now much defaced. Against the wall under this window appears to have been some fixture. A circular aperture pierces each side of the buttress, thirty inches diameter on the inside, diminishing outwards to about twenty inches; the outward stone forms a quatrefoil; round the outside of each are eleven balls at regular distances. In this room are two niches opposite each other, about a foot and a half square, the top cut in the resemblance of a crown; one of them has a circle of small squares resembling diamonds round it, probably the addition of a later date; no trough or cavity in the bottom of either, but a small hole penetrates downwards in the wall at the back of each. The certain antiquity of this chamber, and the idea that here, perhaps, our warlike ancestors had offered up their prayers, or buckled on their armour, or taken their repose, filled us with a pleasing awe and veneration, that was almost heightened to superstition by

a charming sound, like an Æolian harp, which we both distinctly heard at several intervals, unable to conjecture how it was occasioned. On the left of the entrance is a door to a small closet in the wall six feet square, seven feet high, quite plain except a niche, neither trough nor hole; the floor on a level with the former. Encouraged by this reward of our boldness, we proceeded on the narrowest and most dangerous part of the lodge to the next staircase door; on the left of which is a winding passage to a sink: the loophole by which it was lighted is broken away, perhaps, by canon, being towards a commanding hill; many other fractures appearing only on this side of the tower, give some weight to this conjecture. Twenty-five stone stairs carry us to the present top of the tower: the buttresses rise several feet higher; on one of them appear steps, in three others is a large arched alcove; in the fifth is a round place exactly resembling an oven, five or six feet in diameter and height, the mouth two feet square; it is on a level with the passage, which seems to have run round the tower. Projecting stones for supporting a floor still appear; the wall ten feet and a half thick, diminishing eighteen inches at every floor. We here discovered from whence proceeded the sweet sounds heard in the Gothic chamber. The height of the three rooms is fifty-two feet. The remains of each buttress is eighty-six feet high, the main tower eight feet less. The mortar consists of lime, sand, small shells, and charcoal."

Doncaster Church Yorkshire

DONCASTER CHURCH,

YORKSHIRE.

Doncaster derives its name from the river Don, on the banks of which it is situated. It is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance during the time the Romans were in Britain. Antonius informs us in his Itinerary, that the Crispinian horse were stationed here, and that the governor of the province resided in the castle for the purpose of being near the town walls to repel the incursions of the Scots and Picts. The castle, a place of immense strength, together with the town, was destroyed by fire in the year 759. It appears that this fortress was never rebuilt, and the precise spot on which it stood is now scarcely known.

A convent was founded at Doncaster by Henry III. likewise a hospital for lepers; but no remains of either are at this time existing.

The Church is a superb Gothic building, and greatly admired for the richness and symmetry of its tower. The whole fabric indeed is decorated with all the profusion of ornament which characterizes the English style of architecture. Its form is collegiate; the extreme length 154 feet, its breadth sixty-eight: the height of the roof is seventy-eight feet; the tower rises 141 feet

from the ground. This Church is dedicated to St. George, and supposed to stand upon the area of the ancient castle, and to be built with materials taken from the demolished fortress: the period of its erection is difficult to ascertain.

Doncaster is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council. In the time of James II. a charter was granted to the town, which was brought to the town hall with great pomp, attended by a train of 300 horsemen. Here is a magnificent mansion for the residence of the chief magistrate; and it is worthy of remark, that this appearance of state at Doncaster is of earlier authority than that of the city of York, and even of the metropolis itself.

Part of Knaresborough Castle, Yorkshire.

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wards the end of his reign, they amounted to the amazing number of one thousand one hundred and fifteen.

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KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

KNARESBOROUGH is situated on the eastern side of the river Nid, in the west-riding of Yorkshire, about eighteen miles north-west of York: it is a town of great antiquity, and formerly of considerable strength, being well fortified by its natural inaccessible cliffs next to the river, and on the other side by a high rampart, the remains of which are yet discernible, having several modern terraces raised upon its foundation, from each of which is an extensive view of a most beautiful country, bounded on one side by the Yorkshire wolds, and on the other by the mountains of Hambleton, including a large and variegated tract of enclosures, woods, and villages; among which is seen the city of York. The Castle was erected by Serlo de Burgh, a Norman baron.

In the time of Henry I. Eustace Fitz-John was lord of Knaresborough, and resided at the Castle: this nobleman appeared in arms, in favour of the empress Maud, against king Stephen, who, having usurped the crown, for the security of himself and his adherents, gave such unbounded licence for the erection of castles, that, towards the end of his reign, they amounted to the amazing number of one thousand one hundred and fifteen.

KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE.

Knaresborough Castle was given by Edward II. to his favourite Gaveston. In 1399 Richard II. after his deposition, was imprisoned here. In 1640 this place was held by a garrison, for the king, which became a terror to the surrounding country; scarce a day passed, but the parliament received information of the irreparable depredations and wanton barbarities committed by the king's horse from this place. On the 30th of April 1646, the Castle was, by an order from the house of commons, rendered untenable: the walls and towers have ever since been mouldering away; yet even now the elevation of the site, and the remaining fragments of its former magnificence, strike the imagination with the idea of much strength, beauty, and importance.

MONASTERY OF ST [illegible]

YORKSHIRE.

[illegible] religious house was an abbey [illegible] canons, dedicated to St. [illegible] the village of Healthy has acquir[illegible] Vincey, by which it is now [illegible] founded by Real[illegible], [illegible] second Mr of Richmond Ca[illegible] [illegible] was agreed between the [illegible] Earl of Richmond and Ranulph [illegible] should have all their possessions [illegible] Ca[illegible] erbe, to be held by [illegible] paying annually to the monk[illegible] [illegible] Earl of Mar[illegible] [illegible] other [illegible] were considered [illegible] house. [illegible] various grants are [illegible] by the [illegible] Edward III [illegible] of that kin[illegible] [illegible] patronage of it [illegible] Henry and [illegible] to whom it devolved [illegible] and Lord Wa[illegible] [illegible] by his will [illegible] to his [illegible] Richard, lord [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] honour and [illegible] appears by the [illegible] which it was necessary to introduce by some remarks [illegible]

MONASTERY OF ST. AGATHA,

YORKSHIRE.

THIS religious house was an abbey of Praemonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. Agatha: its situation in the village of Eastby has acquired it the name of Eastby Abbey, by which it is now most generally known. It was founded by Roaldus, who, according to Tanner, was constable of Richmond Castle in the year 1151: in 1253 it was agreed between the abbot and monks of St. Agatha and Henry, son of Ranulph, that the said Henry should have all their possessions at Kerperby, now Carperby, to be held by him in pure and perpetual alms, paying annually to the monks one pound of cummin seed. Roger de Mowbray, Alan Bigod, and many other persons, were considerable benefactors to this house: their various grants are recited and confirmed by the charter of Edward III. In the tenth of that king's reign the patronage of it was in Henry lord Scroop, from whom it devolved to his son and heir William, who dying without issue, bequeathed it to his brother Richard, lord high chancellor in the time of Richard II. This nobleman was of high honour and integrity, as appears by the following anecdote, which it will be necessary to introduce by some remarks upon the

character of the king. Richard being now in his seventeenth year, began more plainly to discover those pernicious inclinations which had been restrained hitherto by the authority of his governors: he had a high conceit of his own merit, and thought himself as well qualified to govern the state as Edward III. was at his age. But there was a wide difference between the two princes: Edward, when very young, discovered deep penetration, had none but noble and generous inclinations, which tended to his own glory and his people's happiness. Richard, on the contrary, minded only trifles, and thought of nothing but his pleasures: he loved pomp and magnificence more than any of his predecessors, and by that means run into superfluous expenses, which swallowed up his revenues to no purpose. Flatterers had a great sway over him: he expressed as great affection for those who soothed his passions, as aversion for such as, by their good advice, tried to induce him to lead a life worthy a great prince. Having nothing of a warlike disposition, it was remarked that in council he was always inclined to make use of the way of negotiation, rather than vigorous resolutions. As soon as he was out of his childhood, he was observed to choose favourites whose inclinations suited with his own, or, at least, who knew how to make as if they approved of whatever he did. Among these was Alexander Nevil, archbishop of York, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, a young man of great spirit and vivacity, whose youthful sallies were

Engraved by J. Storer from a Drawing by J. Bee. for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Roche Abbey, Yorkshire.

very pleasing to his master, Michael de la Pole, a merchant's son of London, and judge Tresilian, who never wanted reasons to countenance what was agreeable to the king. These favourites, who omitted no opportunity to flatter him, were amply rewarded for the most inconsiderable services, while those who managed the public affairs, and took all the pains of government, were little regarded. These proceedings began to be disrelished by the people, when an accident which happened about the year 1382 put them quite out of conceit with their sovereign. One of the courtiers before mentioned having obtained of the king a considerable grant, Richard Scroop, the chancellor, refused to annex the great seal to the patent, and plainly told the person that solicited him, that the duty of his office would not permit him to put the seal (the custody whereof the parliament had entrusted him with) to all the grants the king should be pleased to make without discretion, till he had got a little more experience. Richard, provoked at this refusal, sent to demand the great seal, but he would not give it up, alleging that he held it not of the king but of the parliament. This resolution still more incensing the young prince, he went to the chancellor himself, to require his obedience. The chancellor being able to deny it no longer, delivered him the seal, declaring he would serve him no longer in any public post, but content himself with keeping in all other things the allegiance due from a subject to a sovereign. Richard kept the great

seal some days, and then delivered it to Robert Braybrook, bishop of London, who, in all appearance, was not so scrupulous as Scroop. In pursuance of his declaration to the king, Scroop soon afterwards retired to his estate in the country, where he spent the remainder of his days and most of his fortune in acts of piety and devotion. Amongst others, he obtained a license the sixteenth of Richard II. to bestow an annual rent of £150, issuing out of his lordships of Brignate, Caldwell, and various others, in the county of York, for the maintenance of ten canons, over and above the then number, resident in the monastery of Eastby; as also for the support of two secular canons and twenty-two poor men for ever, to pray for the prosperity of the said Richard and his heirs during this life, and for their souls after their decease; likewise for the souls of his predecessors, and likewise those of all the faithful. This grant he obtained licence, in the twentieth of the same reign, to resume, for the purpose of founding a college in the church of the Holy Trinity at Wenslow, for a master or warden, and as many chaplains or fellows as he thought proper, and twenty-two poor persons: but, according to Tanner, this design never took effect.

Scroop died in the fourth year of Henry IV. and by his will directed his body to be deposited in the abbey of St. Agatha, giving to every parish, anniversity, or chantry priest, of the parish churches of Richmondshire, coming to and celebrating at his funeral, the sum of 2s. Ste-

Part of Ewelme Abbey Oxfordshire

his [illegible] in consequence to [illegible]
interred here, [illegible] of
this Abbey, at the dissolution [illegible]
[illegible] 1588 16 [illegible]
[illegible] and Mary, to R[illegible]
monument of Elizabeth [illegible]
[illegible]esque ruins of the Monastery [illegible]
[illegible] the eastern side of the [illegible]
[illegible]ward from the town of [illegible] from the [illegible]
[illegible]ing eminences, the ruins [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] interesting, and, upon a closer inspection, [illegible]
all the [illegible] of reflection. [illegible]
[illegible] mouldered along the [illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible] with various [illegible]
[illegible] windows, that ranged in [illegible]
[illegible] paced the solemn pro[illegible]
[illegible] of idolatrous devotion. [illegible]
[illegible] shade of all the sacred charities [illegible] the
[illegible] of wisdom and science, your [illegible] pa[illegible]
[illegible] a lodge[illegible] for cattle [illegible] or ver-
[illegible] your vaulted roof, which [illegible]
[illegible], now resound with the [illegible] of
[illegible] vis.

"[illegible] the hand of [illegible] time
Your [illegible] towers are crumbling [illegible]
For not with useless pride they rose [illegible]
Fair Science stor'd her choicest treasures here.

phen, his son, in conformity to his last will, was likewise interred here, near the body of his father.

This abbey, at the dissolution, was valued, according to Speed, at £188:16:2. The site was granted, by Phillip and Mary, to Ralph Gouen, and afterwards, in the fourteenth of Elizabeth, to John Stanhope. The picturesque ruins of this Monastery are pleasantly situate near the eastern side of the river Swale, about a mile eastward from the town of Richmond. From the surrounding eminences, the ruined abbey presents an object highly interesting, and, upon a nearer inspection, engages all the powers of reflection. Here cloistered leisure glided unmolested along the lengthened pavement, which was checquered with various tints from the richly painted windows, that ranged in long array: here, not unfrequent, paced the solemn procession, erecting the banner of idolatrous devotion. Hallowed aisles! once the abode of all the social charities, and perhaps the retreat of wisdom and science, your tesselated pavements are now a lodgement for cattle and dens for vermine: your vaulted roofs, which echoed to the pealing organ, now resound with the nocturnal screechings of owls.

"Yet let the hand of desolating time
These sinking towers and mould'ring walls revere;
For not with useless pride they rose sublime,
Fair *Science stor'd her choicest treasures here.*

Tho' now in ruin'd majesty they lie,
The fading relics of departed days,
Yet shall their change no useless theme supply,
No trivial subject for the poet's lays;
For as the thoughtful mind these scenes surveys,
Whose solemn shades reflection's powers invite,
Their falling pomp that awful hand displays,
Which can from transient ill and mental night,
Educe eternal good and intellectual light."

V. 1. 5.

[illegible]

[illegible] New York [illegible] is [illegible] extensive [illegible] and [illegible] of Mexico, the [illegible] of the [illegible] years before [illegible] Ocean; for York being [illegible] and having communication with [illegible] Atlantic Ocean. [illegible] would [illegible] that [illegible] first formed by Agricola, who [illegible] northward extended [illegible] [illegible] Nova Scotia, Canada [illegible]

YORK,

YORKSHIRE.

Eboracum or York, the metropolis of Eborasciria or Yorkshire, is situated near the centre of the island, in a rich and extensive valley, on the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, and derives its origin from very early ages. It is related of Geoffrey of Monmouth, that Ebraucius, the son of Mempucius, the third king from Brute, built a city north of the Humber, which from his own name he called Caer-Ebrac: this is stated to have been 1223 years before Christ. Camden says the name is entirely Roman; for York being near the centre of the island, and having communication with the safest bays and harbours on the German Ocean, the policy of the Romans would teach them that this was a proper place to fortify. It is probable that York was a place of some note before the Roman invasion, and that it was first fortified by Agricola, whose conquests in the island northward extended beyond it. In the year 208 the Roman emperor Severus, and his two sons Caracalla and Geta, arrived in Britain, and made York their chief residence, and there Severus died. Constantine the Great, who is supposed to have been born at this place, divided

Britain into three parts, of one of which Maxima, or Flavia Cesariensis, the capital city, was York.

The monuments of antiquity at York are numerous: many of them will appear in the progress of this work. Within a few years past this city has been much improved; the streets have been widened in many places; they have also been newly paved, additional drains made, and by the present method of conducting the rain from the houses, the streets are become much drier and cleaner than they were formerly. The erection of locks on the Ouse, about four miles below the city, has been of great advantage to it; for, previous to this improvement, the river was frequently very low, leaving quantities of mud and dirt in the very heart of the city; this inconvenience is now prevented, the river being always kept full. The river Foss was made navigable about twelve years since, and from a nuisance, now contributes to the salubrity as well as beauty of the city.

York is governed by a lord mayor, recorder, two city council, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, twenty-four assistants, seventy-two common councilmen, and six chamberlains.

Middle Gate Tow. Yorkes.

Published for the Proprietors by Charles & Cary etc. Bond Street Feb. 1st 1818

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[illegible]

MICKLEGATE BAR,

YORK.

MICKLEGATE, or, as it is sometimes called, Micklegate, is a street of considerable length and spaciousness, which leads from the Bar to the bridge. This Bar, the entrance to York from the London road, is near the centre of the vallum and wall which fortifies this part of the city. It is in form a triplet, supporting a massive pile of Gothic turrets; the interior gate is of Roman workmanship, forming a true segment of a circle of the Tuscan order, and well finished in millstone-grit: the outer arch had formerly a massy iron chain across it, and also a portcullis; it has still strong double wooden gates, which are closed every night at ten o'clock. Beneath the turrets is a shield with the arms of England and France, and on each side smaller ones, with the arms of the city on them. In the eighth year of Richard I. by a record in the pipe office, it appears that one Benedict Fitz-Engelram gave half a mark for license to build a house on this Bar, and 6*d.* yearly rent for having it hereditary.

The head of Thomas, lord Scrope, of Massam, who was beheaded for high treason in the reign of Henry V. was placed upon the top of Micklegate Bar; and after the battle of Wakefield, where Richard duke of York

met his fate, his head, which had boldly aspired to a golden diadem, was in derision crowned with paper, put on a long pole, and with the face to the city placed there likewise.

At some distance from the Bar is a mount of great antiquity, supposed to be a Roman outwork. Near this mount, some years since, were dug up two urns of Roman workmanship, one of glass and the other lead; the glass urn was broken into several pieces; it appeared to have been coated on the inside with a bluish silvery substance: the leaden one was immediately sold by the workmen to a plumber, who, with perfect indifference to its antiquity, immediately melted it down for the purposes of his trade.

Ouse Bridge York

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Kaaebout [illegible]

[illegible] great [illegible]

[illegible] very [illegible]

[illegible] portion [illegible]

[illegible] chamber [illegible]

[illegible] bridge, [illegible]

[illegible] roads and [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] is a walk [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] age [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible] pool on the green [illegible]

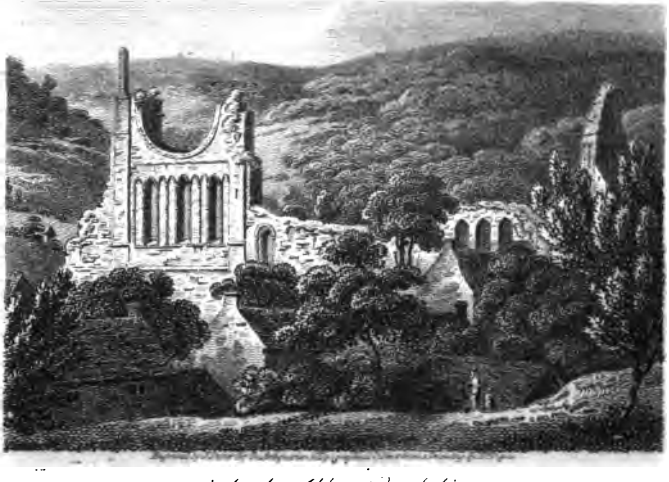
[illegible] wacky, and [illegible] universally [illegible]

OUSE BRIDGE,

YORK.

THIS Bridge, which is an object highly deserving of notice, is composed of five pointed arches, the centre one stretches eighty-one feet across the river, and is fifty-one feet high; the remaining four are of much smaller dimensions. It was built in 1566, on the site of another bridge of great antiquity, which was carried away by an immense flood, bringing with it vast quantities of ice. On the present Bridge stands the great council-chamber of the city, near which, till very lately, the records were kept; but they now occupy a portion of the guildhall. Beneath the great council-chamber is the prison for felons, and on the opposite side is a gaol for debtors, built in 1724. At the foot of the Bridge, on the east side of the river, is a convenient quay or wharf, strongly walled and paved, for lading or unlading goods and merchandize. On the banks of the Ouse is a walk nearly a mile in length, neatly gravelled, and most agreeably shaded with trees: at convenient distances are placed grotesque chairs for the accommodation of the company which frequent it. The utmost attention is paid to the order and cleanness of this walk, and it is universally allowed to be

equal to any other in the kingdom. Near its centre stood a beautiful stone bridge over the Foss, which, since that river was made navigable, has been taken down, and the present wooden one erected in its stead.



Byland Abbey Yorkshire.

BYLAND ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

Roger de Mowbray, at the instance of his mother Gundreda, A. D. 1143, removed the convent of the Cistertian monks from Hode, to a part of her jointure near the river Rye, almost opposite to the abbey of Ryewall, since called Old Byland; which place being thought inconvenient for the habitation of the religious, four years after they removed to Stocking, near Cuckwald; and at last, A. D. 1177, fixed a little more easterly near Whitaker, where this Abbey of Byland, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, at length was settled, having a noble monastery with a collegiate church, and continued in a flourishing state till the general dissolution.

The remains of this splendid Abbey are situated in a most beautiful valley, under the woody steep of Black Hamilton Moor. The building was large and magnificent, composed of lime-stone, and highly enriched in the early English style. Its shattered and mouldering ruins cover a great extent of ground, though nothing can be discriminated excepting some fragments of the church, a gate-house, and part of the offices, now occupied as a cottage.

The whole length of the church was 325 feet, 200 of which were contained in the nave, seventy-five in the breadth of the transcept; and fifty in the choir: the length of the transcept was 130 feet.

A View of Kirkham Priory Gateway, Yorks. &c.

K[illegible] PRIOR[illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible] romantic [illegible] and [illegible] beautiful [illegible] side of the [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] miles south-east of W[illegible] from [illegible]lton, and twelve [illegible] ecclesiastical [illegible] abode [illegible] archbishop [illegible] of York.

It was founded [illegible] lord of [illegible]ley [illegible] county, during the reign of [illegible] to commemorate a fatal accident which [illegible] his [illegible]

By his lady, Adeline, sir [illegible] had [illegible] called after [illegible] own name. The young knight took great delight [illegible], and [illegible] rode the swift coursers. One morning [illegible] riding, [illegible] place, his horse [illegible] cross, and [illegible] on the spot.

In[illegible] for [illegible] his uncle [illegible] who ad[illegible] for the [illegible] of his [illegible] He [illegible] this structure, which [illegible]

KIRKHAM PRIORY,

YORKSHIRE.

THESE romantic remains are situated in a beautiful vale on the east side of the river Derwent, at the distance of about three miles south-east of Whitwell, six miles south-west from Malton, and twelve from Scarborough. With respect to its ecclesiastical situation, it is placed in the deanery of Bucross, and archdeaconry of the East Riding, in the archiepiscopal diocese of York.

It was founded by sir Walter Espec, lord of Helmesley in this county, during the reign of Henry I. to commemorate a fatal accident which embittered his declining years.

By his lady, Adeline, sir Walter had an only son, who was called after his own name. The young knight took great delight in horsemanship, and usually rode the swiftest coursers. One unhappy day, when he was galloping towards Frithly, near this place, his horse grew restive, fell near a stone cross, and threw his rider, who instantly died on the spot.

Inconsolable for such an irreparable loss, sir Walter consulted his uncle, William, rector of Garton, who advised him, for the solace of his mind, to build a holy place.

He endowed this structure with seven churches, and

their impropriations, the profits of which, with the rents and other possessions in Yorkshire and Northumberland, amounted to 1100 marks.

He soon after died of grief, leaving his vast possessions among his sisters.

The Priory of Kirkham has been variously and liberally endowed. It appears that Walter de Espec, the founder, gave the manor of Kirkham, with the parish church, and one carucate and twenty-four acres of land, lying between the wood and the river Derwent, with liberty for the hogs belonging to the Priory, to pasture in Kirkham wood, pannage free; he also gave the tenth penny of the farm of his mill. The canons had free warren through the whole extent of his manor; and all his horses, mill, meadow, and all that he had between the wood and the river, with the fishery of Kirkham and Howsom, in lieu of their tithes of five carucates of land in Tilleston, and four carucates in Grift, of which the abbot and convent of Rieval, which he had also founded, were possessed. He also gave two parts of his tithes of the territory of Boelton, in Northumberland; all the town of Car-upon-Tweed, with the church; the tithe of Howsom mill, built at Edeston, on the Derwent; the church of Garton, with a carucate of land called St. Michael's Flat (this church was afterwards appropriated to the Priory); the church of Helmesley; Blakemore, with a carucate of land, and pannage in this wood for all the hogs belonging to the canons and their servants, and also pasture for their other cattle; the

Remains of the Cloisters of Kirkham Priory Yorksh.

King Henry III. granted to the Priory and canons

church of Hildreton; two parts of the tithes of the mill at Hoelton, in Northumberland; the tithe pennies of his farms at Howsom, and of the apples of his manors, especially of this town and mill; the church of Kirkeby Crondall, with one carucate of land in the town (the church was afterwards appropriated to the Priory); the tithes of his demesnes in Lynton; the church of Newton, in Glendale, with its appurtenances, and all the lands of Nefskil, the clerk; the tithe pennies of all its territories in Northumberland; eight carucates of land in Sixterdale; the manor of Titelington, with its appurtenances; one house in Werche; the town of Whitwell; the town of Wisthow, with the church formerly called Mora, which was appropriated to it; and also all his houses in York.

William de Ros, lord of Hamelak, gave a toft in the town of Pockley. A contest arose between Hugh, prior of Kirkham, and this William de Ros, concerning the chase in the woods and moors of Hamelak, when it was agreed, A. D. 1261, that William should give to the poor the toft in Pockley, with a free passage through his woods and moors, except through the park; and that he and his heirs should give to the canons three deer yearly, in lieu of the tithe of hunting; and also give £5 *per annum*, in lieu of the tithe of apples of his manors, which were given by the founder: for which concessions the prior and canons quit-claimed to the said William all free chase in the before-mentioned woods and moors.

King Henry III. granted to the Priory and canons

various privileges in the forest of Galtress, and free warren in Kirkham and Woodhouse.

Robert, lord of Sproxton near Hamelak, gave pasture for 200 sheep, as well in winter as summer.

William de Barton gave six organgs of land, with tofts, crofts, meadows, and pastures, in his territory; which William de Ros confirmed in the year 1253.

John, son of Robert de Navelton, gave various portions of land in Bergerthorp, in which township the Priory enjoyed other benefactions.

William, son of William de Berwerthorp, gave, or rather sold, the capital messuage and land in Berwerthorp, in consideration of twelve marks, and other goods, which the canons bestowed on him in his great necessity.

The church of Berythorpe was given to the Priory.

Walter de Ros gave the advowson of the church of Cald-Overton, which Peter de Ros confirmed, for supporting the hospitality of the Priory.

The church of Cambrun was given and appropriated in the year 1321.

Hugh Bardolph gave pasture for 100 sheep, in his territory of Hoton Bardolf, with liberty to have lambs therein till the feast of St. John the Baptist.

The Priory had also vast possessions in Kirkeby, Grundale, Lengeby, Myndrom, Ross, Sledmere, Swinton, Turkilesby, and other places in Yorkshire and Northumberland.

Entrance to the Cloisters of Bridlington Priory, Yorkshire

[illegible]

The price was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

The prior was lord of Billesdale, Cramburn, Edeston, Kirkham, Whitwell, &c.

Towards the aid granted to Henry III. upon the marriage of his eldest daughter, the Priory of Kirkham paid £5.

Among the eminent persons buried in the church of the Priory were the following:

William de Ros, son of Robert de Ros.

Robert de Ros son of William, buried in a marble tomb on the south side.

William, son of Robert de Ros, interred in a marble tomb on the north side.

William, son of the last William, laid in a stone mausoleum, near the great altar on the south side.

These were all eminent and powerful barons, and patrons of the Priory.

Here rested also Richard Holthewaite, of Cleveland, A. D. 1391, under the stone arch in the revestry.

Alice Ros of Kirkham, A. D. 1429.

John Wyton, A. D. 1430, near the choir door, on the south side.

William Turney, A. D. 1439.

Edmund Pole, A. D. 1446.

Robert Foster, of Howsom, A. D. 1484, in the chapel of St. Mary.

George Gower, same year.

Ralph lord Greystock, A. D. 1487, buried in the chancel, before the altar.

The Priory of Kirkham was surrendered on the eighth of December, A. D. 1539, in the thirtieth of Henry VIII. by John de Kildwyk, prior, and seventeen canons; having been previously valued, in the twenty-seventh of the same reign, at £300:15:6 according to Speed's account, but at £269:5:9 agreeably to the statement of sir William Dugdale. The pensions granted to the prior and his brethren amounted to £100.

The suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. occasioned great discontents; which were probably increased, as well by the secular as the regular clergy, and fomented by the greater abbots, and in October 1536 broke out into a rebellion in Lincolnshire; but soon suppressed. Within six days one more formidable, denominated "The Pilgrimage of Grace," commenced in Yorkshire, commanded by a person named Ask, attended by a number of priests with crosses in their hands, which amounted to an army of 40,000 men, assisted by lord Darcy; this also, with some difficulty, was conquered. These had such an effect upon the uncontrollable mind of Henry, that he pursued his plan of dissolution till he obtained a revenue of £100,000 *per annum*.

The sum of all the abbies, priories, and cells, in this county, exclusive of friaries, colleges, hospitals, and chantries, amounted to £16,818:11:6½ besides a great quantity of plate and jewels. These estates were estimated to be worth ten times the value at which they were rated; under which calculation the annual income of the monastic

The Gate of Kirkham Priory, Yorkshire.

[illegible] Kirkham [illegible] heiress, married, king's [illegible] his wife; but in the reign of Edward VI. [illegible] restored to its ancient [illegible] of the king, [illegible] the fifth year of [illegible] license to alienate the manor, with [illegible] Stipeslow, and R[illegible] Edward [illegible] Chalmer, who [illegible] demised it [illegible]

[illegible] the ancient [illegible] Kirkham Priory [illegible] to its destruction, under the government of [illegible] Henry [illegible] to [illegible] the dangerous [illegible] of our ancestors, [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] distinguish [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible] of the building [illegible] the north [illegible] of the Priory.

[illegible]

estates in Yorkshire alone was worth £169,185 : 15 : 2½ at the dissolution.

Henry granted Kirkham to sir Henry Knevet, knight, and dame Ann, his wife; but in the third of Edward VI. it was transferred to its rightful patron, the earl of Rutland, who held it of the king *in capite*, by military service; to whom queen Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, gave license to alienate the manor, with those of Byllesdale, Stipeslow, and Rievaulx, to Edward Jackman and Richard Lambert, whence they have descended to various possessors.

Having traced the history of Kirkham Priory from its foundation to its destruction, under the government of twenty priors, it only remains to traverse the desecrated ground; and whilst we describe the dilapidated remains of the piety of our ancestors, dwell upon the fragments of strength combined with beauty which distinguish these solitary walls.

The approach to the west entrance is solemn and majestic. The beautiful gate belonging to this Priory is in so perfect a state as to have the statues still remaining in the niches, the principal of which is an oval of the Virgin and Child, with several shields of armorial bearings. The style of this part of the building is the florid Gothic. Here are also the relics of a cross; probably that which occasioned the foundation of the Priory.

Behind the gate are vaulted arches of the foundation. Among the ruins appear the remains of a beautiful cloister,

in which are described two windows, exhibiting ornaments in a superior degree of the pointed arch, richly carved and pierced.

A fine Saxo-Norman doorway also arrests the attention: it is a most elegant specimen; and the edges of the carving appear as sharp as though they had been recently finished.

The site of the Priory, now a garden, is very extensive; and the beautiful river Derwent flowingnear, renders the scene highly picturesque and agreeable.

——The musing pilgrim sees
A track of brighter green, and in the midst
Appears a mould'ring wall, with ivy crown'd,
Or Gothic turret, pride of ancient days!
Now but of use to grace a rural scene,
To bound our vistas. SHENSTONE.

Keep of Scarborough Castle, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. April 1818

[illegible]

KEEP OF SCARBOROUGH CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

THIS venerable ruin is situated on the top of a stupendous rock, rising above 300 feet from the level of the sea. The rock is joined to the main land by a narrow strait; and bounded on three sides by the German Ocean; it presents towards the sea a vast range of steep and craggy cliffs, entirely inaccessible. The once noble Castle of Scarborough was built in the reign of king Stephen, by William, earl of Albemarle and Holderness, who, having great possessions in this part of Yorkshire, erected this fortress for their defence. The most entire portion now remaining is the dungeon or Keep, which, on account of the extraordinary thickness of its walls, has outlived the other parts of the erection. This majestic tower was a square building ninety-seven feet in height, and formerly had an embattled parapet; the walls are twelve feet in thickness; the different stories have been vaulted and divided by strong arches. The windows, which are larger than usual in such buildings, have semicircular arches supported by round pillars. These mouldering remains of antiquity have been so impaired by the ravages of time, that the period of their entire destruction seems to be at hand.

KEEP OF SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

Henry II. being jealous of the exorbitant power of his barons, ordered all the castles that had been erected in the preceding reign to be demolished. The earl of Albemarle resisted the king's mandate till he was compelled to surrender by force. Henry coming into the north to see his orders carried into effect, the situation of this Castle appeared so great a defence to the coast, that instead of persevering in his design against it, he added to its strength and magnificence.

In the reign of queen Mary, the duke of Suffolk and others being in rebellion, Mr. Thomas Stafford, second son of lord Stafford, obtained possession of this Castle by a singular stratagem: collecting some fugitives in France, where he happened at that time to be, he arrived in England, and having disguised his little troop in the habits of peasants, came with them to Scarborough. On a market day he gained an easy admittance into the Castle, where he strolled about, apparently to gratify his curiosity; but being gradually joined by about thirty of his party, they secured the centinels and took possession of the gate, through which they admitted the rest of their company. This triumph however was of short continuance. The earl of Westmoreland recovered the place without loss in three days, and the unfortunate son of lord Stafford was beheaded.

Scarborough Castle was twice besieged during the civil wars, and taken by the parliament forces.

Engraved & Published by J. Greig, May 1801, from a Drawing by W.K.

[illegible]

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WHITBY ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

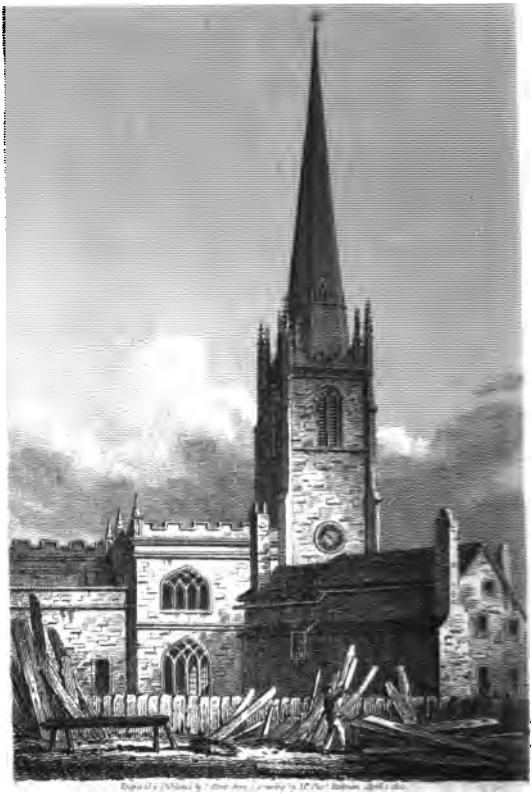
In the year 655 Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, having invaded Northumberland with a great army, Oswy, the king of that district, endeavoured, by large offers, to prevail on him to withdraw his forces; but finding both entreaties and offers equally ineffectual, and that he must have recourse to arms for his relief, he, according to the superstition of those times, endeavoured to secure the divine assistance by the promise of religious foundations if he came off victorious, and under that condition made a vow, that his daughter should dedicate herself to the service of God by a life of celibacy, and that he would moreover give twelve of his mansions for the erection of monasteries. This done, he engaged and defeated the pagan army, although greatly his superior in numbers, and their king Penda was slain in the battle. Oswy, in order to fulfil his vow, placed his daughter Ethelfleda, scarcely a year old, as a nun in the monastery called Hertescie, of which St. Hilda was then abbess, who having procured ten hides of land in the place called Straeneschalch, built there a monastery for both men and women, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and governed by an abbess: this place was afterwards

called Whitby. It was greatly enriched by the donations of Ethelfleda.

Burton, in his account of this monastery, says, "The building was began in 657 for men and women of the Benedictine order, and though really founded and dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed by king Oswy, yet the honour is generally given to St. Hilda, who became the first abbess thereof, and is generally called St. Hilda's, after her.

This monastery continued in a flourishing state till about the year 867, when a party of Danes under Ingua and Hubba landed at Dunesley bay, two miles westward of this place, and encamped on an eminence on the east side thereof, still called Raven's Hill; this name it is supposed to have obtained from the figure of that bird being worked on the Danish ensign, which was there displayed. They plundered and laid waste the country, and entirely destroyed this monastery, which remained in ruins many years, and was, in the reign of William the Conqueror, refounded by William de Percy.

In the progress of this Work there will be given several more views of these interesting remains, and the descriptive matter continued.



St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] perhaps, [illegible] three [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] has been [illegible] has [illegible] down, [illegible]

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,

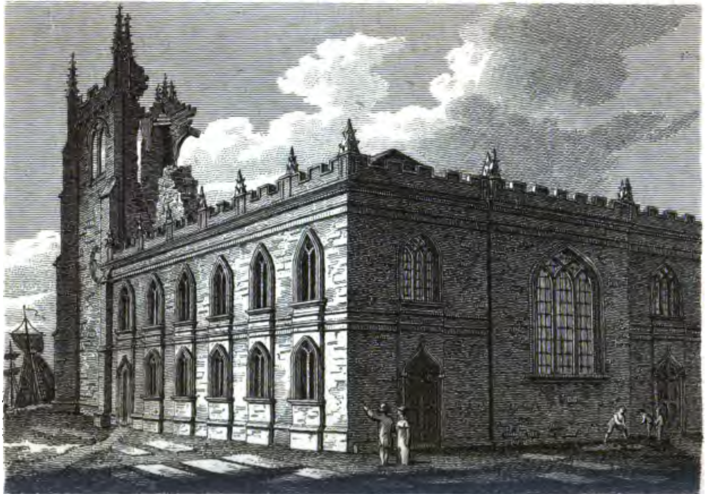
LIVERPOOL.

The Church of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, usually called the old church, stands near the shore of the river Mersey, at the north-west angle of the old part of the town. This was originally a chapel of ease to Walton, out of which parish, which was very extensive, that of Liverpool was taken in the year 1699, and this Church then became parochial. At what period a chapel was first built at this place is now, perhaps, impossible to decide; but as the situation is near three miles from the parish church of Walton, it was undoubtedly early; and the present edifice, or at least the tower of it, seems to have been erected about the time of Edward III.; but the various reparations of the Church have left none of its ancient character. Since the accident, which is hereafter described, the tower has been taken down, and amongst the rubbish placed under the additions of the year 1774, which, in digging a foundation for a new tower, was recently laid open, there are several fragments of the piers of the building and their capitals, just enough together with the appearance of the church in some old views, to justify a supposition that the body of the church was rebuilt in the latter part of the fif-

teenth century. These fragments are now destroyed, so that every vestige of the original structure is done away.

We now come to notice more particularly the awful catastrophe above adverted to—the fall of the tower, and its fatal effects.

"On the 11th of February 1810, a few minutes before divine service usually begins, and just as the officiating clergyman was entering the Church, the keystone of the tower gave way, and the north-east corner, comprising the north and east wall, with the whole of the spire, came down, and, with a tremendous crash, broke through the roof, along the centre aisle, till it reached near to the communion rails, and in its fall carrying with it the whole peal of six bells, the west gallery, the organ, and clergyman's reading-desk, totally demolishing them, and such seats as it came in contact with. Not more than from fifteen to twenty adult persons were in the Church at the time, and of these the greater part were unhurt; but the children of the charity school, who are marched in procession somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered; the boys following last, all escaped; but a number of the girls, who were either within the porch, or proceeding up the aisle, were overwhelmed in an instant beneath the pile of ruin—the crash of the steeple, and the piercing shrieks of terror which instantly issued from persons in the Church, and the spectators in the churchyard, immediately brought a large concourse of people



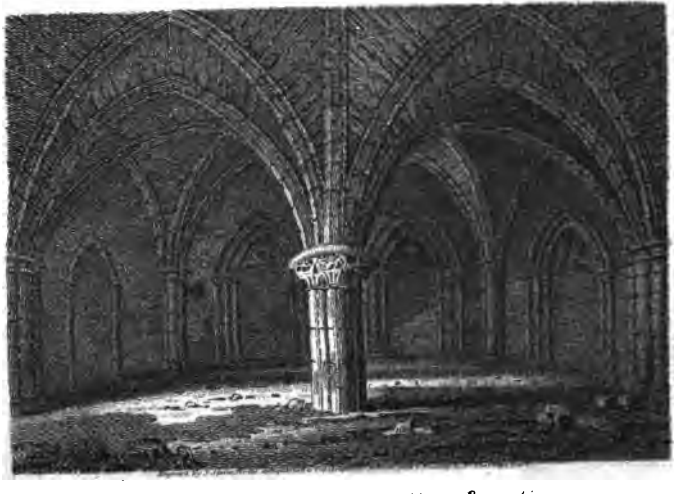
Engraved & Published by J. Storer, from a Drawing by Mr. Thos [illegible], [illegible]

to the spot, who did not cease to make unabated efforts to rescue the unfortunate victims, till all the bodies were removed, notwithstanding the tottering appearance of the remaining part of the tower and roof of the Church, which momentarily menaced a second fall. Many instances of hair-breadth deliverance occurred; all the ringers escaped, excepting one, who was caught in the ruins, and yet was extricated alive. The alarm, it is said, first was given to the ringers by a stone falling upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing; the man ran out, and immediately the bells, beams, &c. fell to the bottom of the tower; and their preservation would have been impossible, had not the belfry been on the ground floor. The rev. R. Roughedge, the rector, owes his safety to the circumstance of his entering the Church at an unaccustomed door: the rev. L. Pughe, the officiating minister, was prevented from going in by the children of the school, who were pressing forward. The teacher, who was killed, had just separated the children to afford him a passage, when a person exclaimed, For God's sake, come back; he stepped back, and beheld the spire sinking, and the whole fell in. We shall relate another instance, almost miraculous; a person named Martin was seated in his pew; the surrounding seats were dashed to pieces, and heaped with ruins; but he came out unhurt. Twenty-seven bodies have been taken from the ruins; and twenty-two were either killed, or shortly after expired—this number, if we consider the peril, may be

called comparatively small; but in the eye of humanity awfully great."

It is worthy of notice, that one of the ringers had laid down his watch on a tablet which projected round the interior of the tower, and a bell fell directly over it; upon its removal some weeks afterwards the watch was found undamaged.

On the 25th September 1811, the first stone of the new tower (to be erected from the designs of Mr. Harrison, of Chester), was laid by James Drinkwater, esq. mayor; Thomas Case and W. Nicholson, esqrs. bailiffs. The administration of these gentlmenen will be memorable from their having laid the first stone of two ecclesiastical edifices—this tower, and the new church of St. Luke, at the top of Bold Street; and still more so from their eminent attention to the duties of their offices, and the accomplishment of that important work to the town of Liverpool, the removal of the prisoners from the loathsome dungeon of the old goal in Water Street to the commodious new prison in Great Howard Street, which was effected, after many years delay, through their spirited efforts, and unwearied personal attention.



Chapter House Cockermouth Abbey Banffshire.

[illegible] ABBEY.

[illegible]

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the seventeenth; it was also confirmed by charter of Richard II. Pope Clement, in the third year of his pontificate, ordained "that this should be called the monastery of St. Mary of the order of the Premonstratenses of Cockersand." According to Speed the revenues at the suppression were valued at £228:5:4. The estate is now the property of John Dalton, esq.

COCKERSAND ABBEY,

LANCASHIRE.

The chapter-house is now the only vestige of this once extensive Abbey. This is octangular, the roof composed of pointed arches springing from clustered columns at each angle of the room, and supported by a massive pillar in the centre, the capital of which is curiously ornamented. The windows were a pointed arch, supported on each side by three slender columns, and intersected with a heavy trefoil; they have been mostly filled up, and much of their ornamental part broken away. The Abbey was situated about six miles from Lancaster, on a strait of land at the mouth of the river Cocker, from which its name is derived. It was almost surrounded by quicksands, and commanded an extensive prospect of the Irish Sea. In its prosperous state it is said the buildings of this monastery covered nearly an acre of ground, being fortified against the incursions of the ocean by a rock of reddish stone.

The Abbey was founded by Theobald Walter, on the site of an hospital for premonstratentian canons: he endowed it with "all his enclosed ground at Pyling with all its appurtenances." This grant was confirmed by king John in the second year of his reign, and again in

the seventeenth; it was also confirmed by charter of Richard II. Pope Clement, in the third year of his pontificate, ordained "that this should be called the monastery of St. Mary of the order of the Premonstratenses of Cockersand." According to Speed the revenues at the suppression were valued at £228: 5: 4. The estate is now the property of John Dalton, esq.

[illegible]

No choral anthem floats the lawn along,
For sunk in slumber lies the hermit throng.
There each alike; the long, the lately dead,
The monk, the swain, the minstrel, make their bed;
While o'er the graves, and from the rifts on high,
The chattering daw, the hoarser raven cry."

On advancing near the ruin, the first object that attracts attention is the great window in the north transcept; it was formerly enriched with handsome stone mullions, but wooden ones are now substituted. Beneath this window, considerably on one side, is the principal entrance, which is worthy of remark, as there appears nothing to prevent its being placed in the middle. A still greater inconsistency is seen in the pillars that once supported the lanthorn; three of them are composed of fine clustered shafts, the fourth is square and plain; one of the arches clad with ivy and weeds still remains. The east window has been particularly grand; it was ornamented with painted glass, which being removed, is now preserved in the east window of Bowlness church, in Westmoreland; the design represents the Crucifixion, with St. George on one side and the Virgin Mary on the other; beneath are figures of a knight and his lady kneeling, surrounded by monks; at the top above are the arms of England quartered with those of France. The chapter-house was a fine rectangular apartment; the roof was supported by two rows of pillars: a few years since it

fell to the ground. In the south wall of the chancel are four canopied stalls, supposed to be for the priests during the service of mass: in the middle space were interred the first barons of Kendal; some mutilated effiges are yet to be found nearly overgrown with weeds. Connected with the south boundary wall is a building roofed with a groined arch, the only one remaining entire; this is called the school house. Towards the west end of the church are two prodigious masses of stone work; these were the sides of a vast tower, which by its fall filled the intermediate space with an immense heap of rubbish, now covered with earth and overgrown with grass. Along the nave of the church are the bases of circular pillars, which were of ponderous size; in other parts are seen the remains of clustered columns. The Norman circular arch, and the elegant pointed one, are equally conspicuous throughout the building, forming an interesting combination of strength and beauty: the whole exhibits a grand picture of venerable decay, and an impressive specimen of fallen greatness.

The dimensions of the principal parts of this Abbey were as follow: the length of the interior of the church from east to west, 287 feet five inches; thickness of the wall at the east end, four feet ten inches; at the west end, ten feet; width of the interior of the choir, twenty-eight feet; and of the nave, seventy feet; height of the side walls, fifty-four feet; interior length of the transcept, 130 feet; width, eighteen feet six inches. The chapter-

Engraved by J. Storer for the Proprietors of Britton's Graphical Illustrations from a Drawing by J. Repton

Furness Abbey, from the West.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Tavern Row S.t by J. Carpenter, Old Bond S.t May 1.st 1808.

[illegible]

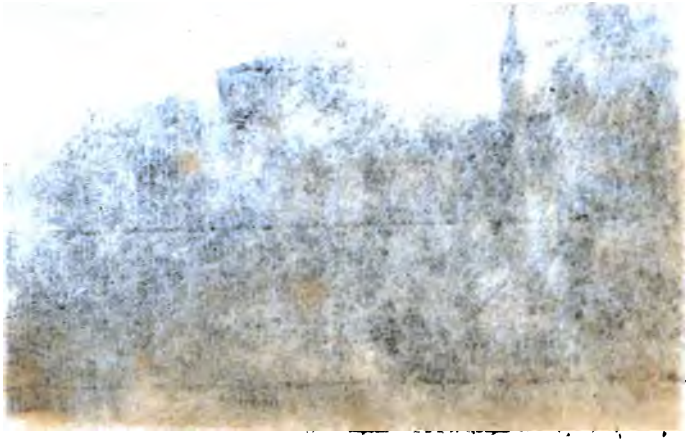
house was sixty feet long, forty-five feet six inches wide; and the thickness of the walls three feet six inches. The cloisters were thirty-one feet six inches wide, forming a quadrangle of 334 feet six inches by 102 feet six inches. The church and cloisters were encompassed with a wall which commenced at the east side of the great door; and a space of ground containing sixty-five acres was surrounded by another wall which enclosed the Abbey mills, together with the kilns and ovens, and stews for receiving fish; the ruins of some of these are still visible.

"Adieu! ye domes, by many an age array'd
In many a tint, though crumbling and decay'd!
Ye wrecks, adieu! that, murmuring from on high,
To pensive pride a dumb memento sigh!
Still may your aisles, in hoary pomp sublime,
To new-born eras mark the lapse of time."

This Abbey had nine others dependant on it. At the dissolution its revenues, according to Dugdale, were valued at £805:16; according to Speed, at £966:7: but as early as the reign of king Edward I. the rents were £1599:8:2, as asserted in a manuscript in the Manchester library. The Abbey was surrendered by Roger Pyle, the then Abbot, in the twenty-eighth of Henry VIII. who, for his compliance, received the rectory of Dalton; and the monks to the number of twenty-

nine had among them a grant equal to £300 *per annum*. The dissolution of the Abbey greatly affected both the civil and domestic state of Low Furness, which for several centuries had been improving in consequence. The large demand for provisions of all kinds occasioned by constant hospitality, and the frequent concourse of company resorting to the Abbey dropped at once; the boons and rents were now no longer paid in kind, and agriculture received a blow from which it is now but barely recovering.

St. Bridget's Priory, Lochmaben Castle.



FURNESS ABBEY,

LANCASHIRE.

HE venerable remains of this once ostentatious monas-
ry stand solitary, but majestic, in the bosom of a
loomy dell, shaded by an assemblage of sycamores,
aks, and other noble trees. It owes its origin to king
tephen, who founded it whilst earl of Montaign and
Bulloign in 1127, and endowed it with rich domains:
he foundation was afterwards confirmed and secured
y the charters of twelve successive monarchs, and the
ulls of divers popes. The abbot of Furness was in-
vested with extraordinary privileges, and exercised juris-
diction over the whole district; even the military were
n some degree dependant upon him. A singular custom
prevailed in this Abbey, distinct from every other of the
same order—which was that of registering the names of
such of their abbots only as, after presiding ten years, con-
tinued and died abbots there; this register was called the
Abbot's Mortuary: such of the abbots as died before
the expiration of the term of ten years, or were after it
translated or deposed, were not entered in this book;
thus in the space of 277 years the names of only ten abbots
were recorded, though, according to some authors, the
real number was thirty-two or more; but though many

of them for the reason above named were omitted in the register, they received in other respects the honour due to their rank.

The local situation of the Abbey being formidable by nature, gave something of warlike consequence to the monks: they erected a watch-tower on the summit of a commanding hill, which commences its rise near the walls of the monastery, overlooking all Low Furness and the arm of the sea immediately beneath it: thus they were able to prevent surprise by alarming the adjacent coast with signals on the approach of an enemy. This Abbey was dedicated to St. Mary, and received its monks from the monastery of Savigny, in Normandy, who for some time conformed to the regulations of their order, wearing the habit of grey; but embracing St. Bernard's rigid rules, they changed their habit, and became Cistercians: thus they continued till the final dissolution of the monastery.

The entrance to these romantic ruins is through a light pointed arch, festooned with ivy hanging gracefully down its crumbling sides: hence the path, spread with fragments of desolation, which are intermixed with a variety of richly-tinted foliage, leads along ruinous walls, while the hollow sounds of a gurgling brook greatly contribute to awe the mind into solemn contemplation.

" Amid yon leafy elm no turtle wails;
No early minstrels wake the winding vales;

BRINKBURN PRIORY,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Brinkburn Priory, three miles from Rothbury, in Northumberland, was founded by William de Bertram, baron of Mitford, in the reign of Henry I. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and inhabited by black canons, or canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, from the monastery of St. Mary de Infula. The founder of this Priory endowed it with lands out of his wastes, which grants were confirmed by his lady Hawys, and Roger his eldest son and heir. His grandson Roger bestowed further 140 acres from his waste lands in Evenwood, with a large proportion of waste near Framlington; likewise liberty to take game, and cut timber in his forests, for the necessary uses of the establishment.

Prince Henry of Scotland, earl of Northumberland, enriched it with the revenue of a salt-work at Warksworth; and in conjunction with his son William de Warren, of the family of the earls of Warren, by the mother's side, and surnamed after them, confirmed all its possessions and privileges. They were also confirmed by charters granted by Henry III. At the dissolution of religious houses it had ten canons; its annual revenue was valued at £68 : 19 : 1 according to Dugdale, but by Speed

at £77. The Priory was given by Edward VI. to John, earl of Warwick, and shortly after devolved to George Fenwick, esq. of the ancient family of the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower. In the reign of Charles I. it was the property of George Fenwick. esq. a person of considerable military talents, who was employed in the rank of a colonel by the parliament, and appointed to the government of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Brinkburn Priory is situated under a hill, on the extremity of a peninsula, near the northern margin of the river Coquet: part of its walls are washed by the river. The opposite shore is bounded by a semicircular ridge of shaggy rocks, mantled with ivy, and beautified with a variety of plants and shrubs. The greater part of this venerable pile has been demolished, and its church, which was in the cathedral form, has shared in the devastation. The materials were applied to the erection of a dwelling-house, which is now in ruins. The square tower of the church, a small spire, many noble pillars and arches, and some of its side walls, with the dormitory belonging to the Priory, are the principal remains. These vestiges of monastic grandeur, a group of mouldering fragments, are richly varied with the tints of time, and being in many parts overgrown with ivy and other evergreens, display an agreeable combination of objects impressively grand and picturesque.

Tynemouth Monastery, Northumberland

Published by the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street, [illegible]

TYNEMOUTH MONASTERY,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS monastery was founded by Oswald, king of Northumberland, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was several times plundered by the Danes—first towards the end of the eighth century; again by Hinguar and Hubba, in the reign of king Ethelred; and, lastly, in the reign of king Athelstan. The defenceless monks, on the descent of the hordes under Hinguar and Hubba, fled for safety to their church, which the merciless enemy set on fire and burnt to the ground, involving its hapless tenants in the conflagration. This fabric laid in ashes till the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Toston, earl of Northumberland, rebuilt and endowed it for black canons; it was dedicated to St. Mary and to St. Oswin, whose remains had been found under its ruins. From the time of its first foundation by king Oswald till the reign of William the Conqueror, this religious house preserved its independency. It was first made subject to Benedict Biscop's foundation at Girwy; next to bishop Carilepho's at Durham; and, lastly, to St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. The prior and canons of Tynemouth had twenty-seven villas in Northumberland belonging to them, with their royalties. They had also the lands of Royeley and De-

num, with many other possessions, all of which were confirmed to them by royal charters.

The priory church appears by its ruins to have been a very magnificent structure. At the east end is an oratory in tolerable preservation, having its roof of stone entire, with many beautiful sculptures.

On the priory being converted into a fortress it was called Tynemouth Castle. The Scotch besieged and took it in 1644, during the disturbances in the reign of Charles I. The sum of £5000 was ordered by the parliament to repair this castle and other works at Newcastle. Colonel Henry Lilburne was made governor of it, who, with those under his command, afterwards declared for the king, on the report of which at Newcastle, sir Arthur Hazelrigge immediately marched against them with a body of forces; and wanting proper scaling ladders, they entered the port-holes of the castle in the face of the cannon, and after a smart engagement retook it. Colonel Lilburne and many others were slain, the rest received quarter.

The present church of Tynemouth stands rather more than a mile west from the priory; it was consecrated by bishop Cosins in the year 1668.

The manor of Tynemouth now belongs to his grace the duke of Northumberland.

Warkworth Castle, Northumberland.

WARKWORTH CASTLE,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Castle stands on an eminence adjoining the south side of the town of Warkworth, and overlooks the river Coquet, which, at about the distance of a mile, empties itself into the sea. According to an ancient survey, the site of Warkworth, with its moat, contained near five [illegible] a quarter of ground. The [illegible] gate is on the east, between two polygonal towers, defended with [illegible]. The keep, which is very low, and [illegible] the magnificent apartments, forms part of the [illegible]. Its figure is a square, with the angles [illegible] towards the middle of each face of the square [illegible], projecting a right angle. It is not terminating, [illegible] these projections are of the same [illegible] as the rest of the keep. [illegible] is also a high [illegible] tower, commanding a [illegible] prospect. Warkworth was formerly [illegible] Fitz-[illegible], who held it by [illegible] of one knight's fee [illegible] to King [illegible] VI. [illegible]

[illegible] the castle and manor of Warkworth [illegible]

WARKWORTH CASTLE,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

This Castle stands on an eminence adjoining the south end of the town of Warkworth, and overlooks the river Coquet, which, at about the distance of a mile, empties itself into the sea. According to an ancient survey, the Castle of Warkworth, with its moat, contained near five acres and a quarter of ground. Its great gate is on the south side, between two polygonal towers, defended with machicolations. The keep, which is very lofty, and contains some magnificent apartments, forms part of the north front; its figure is a square, with the angles rounded off: near the middle of each face of this square is a turret, projecting at right angles, its end terminating in a semi-hexagon: these projections are of the same height as the rest of the keep. Above it rises a high watch-tower, commanding an almost boundless prospect.

Warkworth was formerly the barony of Roger Fitz-Richard, who held it by the service of one knight's fee: it was granted to him by king Henry II. He married Eleanor, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Henry de Essex, baron of Rayleigh and Clavering: Fitz-Roger, his son, was confirmed in the grant of the fee of inheritance of the Castle and manor of Warkworth by king

John. His great grandson, Robert Fitz-Roger, was at his death succeeded in the possession of this Castle by his son John, who took upon him the name of Clavering, leaving the ancient fashion of framing surnames out of the Christian names of their fathers: this, according to Camden, was in obedience to an order made by Edward I. John de Clavering, in consideration of a grant for life of certain crown lands in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northampton, made over to Edward II. the reversion in fee of his baronry and Castle of Warkworth, provided he should die without issue male. This reversion Edward III. in the second year of his reign, granted to Henry de Percy and his heirs, to be held by the accustomed services, and has, with some partial intermissions, remained a portion of the possessions of the Percys to the present time.

The beautiful situation of this Castle rendered it for many ages the residence of the Percy family. Most of the earls of Northumberland down to the 16th century, appear to have resided here when their affairs required their presence in Northumberland; and their larger castle of Alnwick was then used rather as a military fortress than as a place of domestic abode.

Warkworth Hermitage, Northumberland.

[illegible]

WARKWORTH HERMITAGE,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Hermitage is in a high state of preservation, and contains three apartments, hollowed in the solid rock, overhanging the river Coquet in a picturesque manner, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine solitude was formerly embowered. The apartments forming the Hermitage have been styled the Chapel, Sacristy, and Antichapel. Of these the chapel is very entire; but the two others have suffered by the falling down of the rock at the west end. By this disaster, a beautiful pillar, which formerly stood between the sacristy and antichapel, was, within the last century, destroyed. The chapel is eighteen feet long, and seven and a half wide, and executed in the pointed or English style of architecture. The sides are ornamented with octagonal pillars, cut in the rock, and branch off into the groining of the cieling. At the east end is an altar, to which the priest ascended by two steps: these are much worn. Behind the altar is a small niche, which probably received the crucifix. Over this niche is still to be traced the faint outlines of a glory.

On the north side of the altar is the window, which admitted the light from the chapel into the sacristy,

which was a plain oblong room, running parallel with the chapel, being somewhat longer, but not so wide. On the south side of the altar is another window; and below it is a tomb, having three figures cut in the rock. The principal figure is a lady, reclining; at her feet is a warrior, erect; the third probably represented an angel hovering over; but this, as well as the second, is much defaced. At the lady's feet, likewise, is an ox's head. This was the crest of the Widdrington family, whose castle is but five miles from this Hermitage. It is also the crest of the Nevilles, and two other ancient families in the north.

On the outward face of the rock, near a small vestibule, in which it is supposed the Hermit frequently meditated, is a winding staircase, cut also in the living stone, leading through an arched door to the top of the cliff. Here was formerly an orchard: some straggling flowers, and a solitary gooseberry-bush, which grow near the foot of the hill, point out where formerly was the Hermit's garden. A small building, at the foot of the cliff, now nearly destroyed, was his dwelling.

The Hermitage of Warkworth has been celebrated by many; but by none, in so pleasing a manner, as by Dr. Percy, in his ballad entituled the "Hermit of Warkworth."

Engraved by Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Hare.

Calder Abbey, Cumberland.

[illegible]

CALDER ABBEY,

CUMBERLAND.

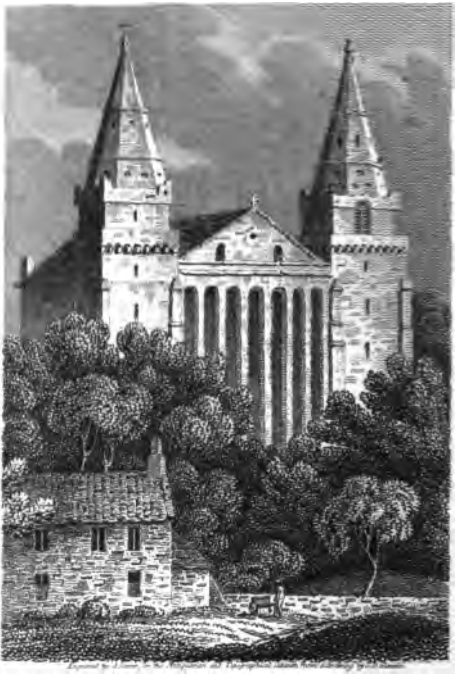
THESE beautiful but small remains stand in a secluded valley, through which runs the Caldar, a small rivulet, that derives its name from falling down the Caldfell or Coldfell, an appellation truly congenial with the mountain's dreary aspect.

This abbey was founded by Ranulph, earl of Chester and Cumberland, about 1134, and belonging to that severe order of ecclesiastics the Cistercians. At the dissolution, it was granted to Thomas Leigh, LL.D. and passed through various hands, till it came into the possession of J. T. Seuhouse, esq. a gentleman of genuine classic taste, whose elegant villa is erected contiguous to the ruin, the preservation of which has been strictly observed, without disfiguring its venerable appearance by modern innovations: the pleasure grounds being planted with forest trees, in a judicious style of landscape gardening, embosom the ivy-clad walls in pleasing seclusion. How uninteresting would the modernized temple, the flimsy pavillion, or the fashionable obelisk appear, if put in competition with these mouldering vestiges of ancient magnificence!

The tower of the Abbey church was supported by clustered pillars sustaining pointed arches: these are the

principal remains of this once elegant structure, which, though but of small dimensions, was evidently built in the collegiate form. The arches that separated the side aisles from the body of the church are in part remaining, and finely mantled with ivy: some little of the cloisters may yet be traced, and numerous vestiges of ancient sculpture remain, though greatly injured by the corroding hand of time,

———whose gradual touch
Has moulder'd into beauty many a tower,
Which when it frown'd with all its battlements
Was only terrible.——— MASON.



Old Town Church, Aberdeen.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Curtis, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. 1816.

OLD TOWN CH[illegible]

[illegible]

THE bis[illegible] of Aberdeen wa[illegible] Mortlach, in the co[illegible] dated to Aberdeen [illegible] The Cathedral [illegible] cated to St Marche[illegible] ander Henrymouth, [illegible] ciently magnificent, [illegible] laid the foundation of one [illegible] work was much advanced, he [illegible] an embassy, and [illegible] ing remained unfin[illegible] Henry [illegible] ten, [illegible] work, and gave la[illegible] perfection.

This Cathedral [illegible] but more of the [illegible] the covenanters, [illegible] of idolatry, that perhaps the sun and moon [illegible] ient objects of worship, owed their [illegible] distance. As there was nothing about the Cathedral worth carrying away, they wreaked their vengeance

OLD TOWN CHURCH, OR CATHEDRAL, ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

The bishoprick of Aberdeen was originally founded at Murthlack, in the county of Banff: the see was translated to Aberdeen in the year 1137, by king David I. The Cathedral was began about the year 1165, and dedicated to St. Marchar. In 1356 the then bishop, Alexander Kennimouth, not thinking the Cathedral sufficiently magnificent, caused it to be pulled down, and laid the foundation of one more superb; but before the work was much advanced, he was sent, by the king, on an embassy, and dying soon after his return, the building remained unfinished, till the accession of bishop Henry Leighton, in 1424, who added greatly to the work, and gave large sums of his own towards its perfection.

This Cathedral suffered much at the reformation, but more at the revolution; so violent was the rage of the covenanters, during that period, against all manner of idolatry, that perhaps the sun and moon, very ancient objects of worship, owed their safety to their distance. As there was nothing about the Cathedral worth carrying away, they wreaked their vengeance

upon the stones and timber. The high altar-piece, of the finest workmanship of the kind in Europe, which had hitherto escaped every violence, was hewed to pieces, by order, and with the aid, of the parish minister. The carpenter, awed by the sanctity of the place, and struck with the noble workmanship, refused to raise his hand against it, till the more than Gothic priest took the hatchet from his hand, and struck the first blow. The wainscoting was richly carved and ornamented with different kinds of crowns at the top, admirably cut.

The Cathedral had a grand cross aisle and a fine tower, which fell down in the year 1688, having been undermined by the soldiers of Cromwell, for stones, to build a fort. By the fall of the tower, the rest of the Church was much damaged. The present remains consist of two spires, 112 feet high, and the nave 135 feet by 64, inside measurement. It has a handsome window at the west end, and on the ceiling are painted, in three columns, forty-eight armorial bearings.

A London

[illegible] there by Oliver [illegible]

CROSS AT ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN is a populous and trading city, of considerable magnitude, situated in the north of Scotland, about 120 miles from Edinburgh.

The market-place is a large oblong square: on its north side is the town-house, with a handsome spire, and adjoining to the town-house is the Tolbooth, a square tower, 120 feet high; also surmounted by a spire. Since the year 1800, several new streets have been opened by act of parliament, facilitating the approach to the town in every direction: they are built over other streets, on arches.

The grammar school is a low building: the appointments are for a rector and three teachers, who are liberally supported. The number of charitable institutions are considerable: the chief of them are, the poor-house, lady Drum's hospital for old unmarried women, and Gordon's hospital, founded in 1733. The infirmary, a large plain building, is supported by voluntary subscription, collections, and donations. The number of patients annually relieved is about 900.

A little east of the city, on the site of a fortification built there by Oliver Cromwell, are the barracks,

erected in 1799: they are capable of accommodating about 600 men. Religious establishments have been numerous here, but only four of them are particularly noticed in history: 1st, a convent of Mathurines, of the order of the Trinity, founded by king William the Lyon—2d, the Black Fryars monastery, founded by Alexander II.—3d, the Observantine priory, founded by the citizens of Aberdeen and other private persons—4th, the Carmelite, or White Fryars monastery, founded in 1350 by Philip de Arbuthnot.

Near the centre of the city is a handsome Cross, the most complete of the kind in Scotland; it is an octangular stone building, ornamented with bas-relievos of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VI.: it has a Corinthian column in the centre, upon which is a unicorn.

Engraved by [illegible] for the Antiquarian Repository, after an Drawing by [illegible]

View of [illegible] College, Cambridge.

[illegible] COLLEGE, ABERDEEN,

[illegible]

This College is [illegible] tors of the south side. [illegible] which, not there still remain [illegible] quisite [illegible] This was [illegible] the principal, at the time of the [illegible], who [illegible] ed his people, at [illegible] of the Mearns, who, after [illegible] roof, and taking away the bell, were going to violate the seat of [illegible].

The College was founded in 1494 by William Elphinston, bishop of this see, and lord chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of James [illegible] and lord privy seal in the time of James IV. He was a person of such eminence, that his cotemporaries firmly believed that his decease was presaged by various prodigies, and that supernatural voices were heard at his interment.

The College library is large. The most remarkable books here are John Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon, in 1387; the MS is excellently written, and the language, for that time, very good; and a very neat Dutch missal, with elegant paintings upon the margin. There is, likewise, a MS catalogue of the old treasury of the

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian Repository, from a Drawing by J.D. Harris.

Part of King's College, Aberdeen.

KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE,

THIS College is built in a quadrangular form, with cloisters on the south side. The chapel is very ruinous within, but there still remains some wood-work, of exquisite carving. This was preserved by the exertions of the principal, at the time of the reformation, who armed his people, and checked the furious zeal of the barons of the Mearns, who, after stripping the cathedral of its roof, and taking away the bells, were going to violate this seat of learning.

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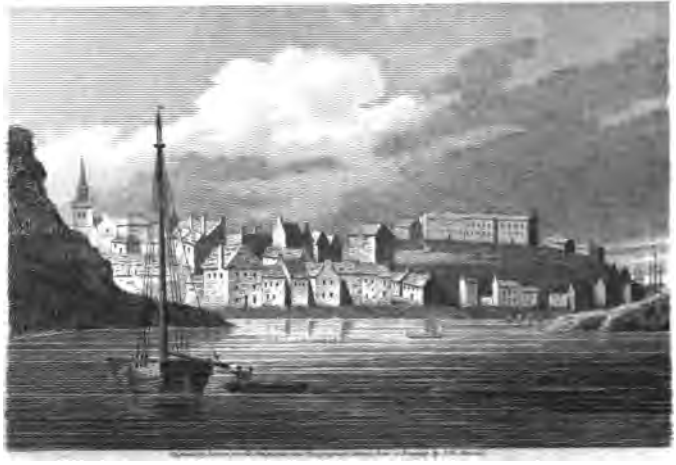
College. Hector Boethius was the first principal of this place: he was sent for from Paris, for that purpose, and received an annual salary of forty marks Scots, at 13*d.* each.

The square tower, on the side of the College, was built by contributions from general Monk and the officers under him, then quartered at Aberdeen, for the reception of students, of which there are about 100 belonging to the College, who have lodgings here.

In bishop Elphinston's hall is a picture of bishop Dunbar, who finished the bridge of Dee, and completed every thing else that his predecessor had began. Besides this, there are portraits of Forbes, bishop of Aberdeen, and professors Sandiland and Gordon, by Jameson.



Port of New Aberdeen

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] bridge [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible] at the [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] strength to the [illegible]

[illegible] vessels. The [illegible]

pier, not [illegible] and [illegible]

and upwards, but the harbour is [illegible]

measure, from the storm. Below [illegible]

PART OF NEW ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

THAT part of the city of Aberdeen which is situated near the mouth of the Dee, is called New Town, or New Aberdeen. The two rivers, Dee and Don, at their influx into the sea, are distant about a mile and a quarter; the intervening space is mostly occupied by regular streets and buildings, which, altogether, form the city of Aberdeen, old and new. The Dee, which abounds with excellent salmon and trout, is navigable so far up as the harbour of Aberdeen, into which ships of 200 tons burden, if properly constructed, may come. Vessels of ten feet draught may proceed, at high water, as far as the upper quay, but this convenience has existed only since building the north pier, for before that time the river was not only much shallower at the mouth than at present, but, after a storm from the east or north-east, was liable to be blown up with sand, which formed a bar, at the depth of little more than three feet from the surface, and proved a great obstruction to the entrance of large vessels. The water is, by means of the north pier, not only confined and deepened to eighteen feet and upwards, but the harbour is sheltered, in a great measure, from the storm. Below the Town Quay are

two harbours, one on the north and the other on the south side of the river, to both of which ships of much larger burden than those already mentioned have access. The present bridge of Dee was built by the magistrates and town-council of Aberdeen, in the year 1724, and is esteemed one of the neatest in Scotland.

The principal objects seen in the annexed View are the Castle Hall, the Barracks, Toll-both, and the Custom-house.

The infirmary of Aberdeen was in part completed in the year 1742, by the townsmen: an addition was made to the house in 1745, by which they were able to admit a greater number of patients, and afterwards, from the increased number of applicants for admission, they were under the necessity of adding another wing: this was done in 1757, and in 1772 they obtained from the crown a charter of incorporation.

Mospellie, Morayshire

VERGIL.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

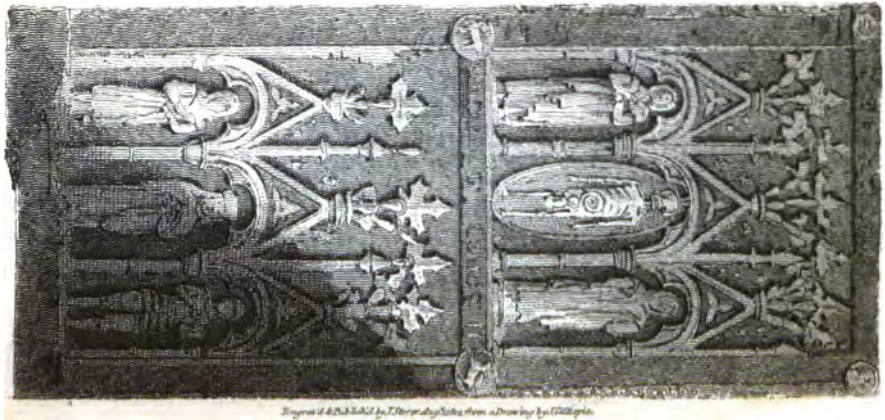
[illegible] gent. Gordon [illegible]
[illegible] Aberdeen. The [illegible]
[illegible], and [illegible] edinc[illegible]
[illegible] the south bank of the river [illegible]
[illegible] scattered on the [illegible]
plain, Mr. Gordon's [illegible]
[illegible] cultivation, and produce [illegible]
[illegible] t. barley, and other grain [illegible]
and wi[illegible] large [illegible]
[illegible] in great perfection. [illegible]
[illegible] *of Ar[illegible]* have [illegible]
[illegible] song. The nearest [illegible]
[illegible] to their summits [illegible]
[illegible] range to a [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible], to [illegible] some [illegible] hills,
builds his nest. [illegible] with [illegible]
treat; and with [illegible] ans, who [illegible]
[illegible] the neighbo[illegible] [illegible] by direction
[illegible] to the [illegible]
[illegible] g annual asc[illegible]
[illegible] richly stocked [illegible]
[illegible] t on this side is terr[illegible]

ABERGELDIE,

ABERDEENSHIRE,

THE seat of P. Gordon, esq. is about forty-six miles west from Aberdeen. The house, consisting of an ancient tower, and an edifice of more modern structure, is built upon the south bank of the river Dee, on an elevated plain, screened on the north and east by lofty mountains. This plain, Mr. Gordon's private farm, is in the highest state of cultivation, and produces the richest crops of wheat, barley, and other grain. It is bounded on the east and west by large plantations of forest trees, which grow in great perfection, particularly the birch—*The Birks of Abergeldie* have long been celebrated in highland song. The nearest mountains are clothed with wood to their summits, affording shelter, and an extensive range to multitudes of deer of various descriptions: here, too, in some of the most inaccessible cliffs, the eagle builds his nest. The Dee abounds with salmon and trout; and with its tributary streams, which wind through the neighbouring vallies in every direction, gives ample sport to the angler. The country to the south rises with gradual ascent, and opens into wide-extended heaths, richly stocked with all kinds of moor game. The prospect on this side is terminated by the precipice of

Lochnagar, one of the most sublime objects of highland scenery. Its hollow sides are girt with eternal *wreaths* of snow; and its peaked top, attracting the passing clouds, presents a fantastical variety of forms, on which the imagination delights to dwell. Here the shy ptarmigan finds its solitary domain, rarely disturbed by the tread of human foot.



Engraved & Published by J. Horsburgh Sculp. from a Drawing by J. Gillespie.

Ancient Coffin Lid - Argyleshire.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] monas- [illegible] towards. [illegible] a [illegible] recess with a [illegible] closet; several windows, [illegible] the greater part [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and, [illegible] several [illegible]

The [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] lower [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]; [illegible] "[illegible] Donegal [illegible] their [illegible] first [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] 1509."

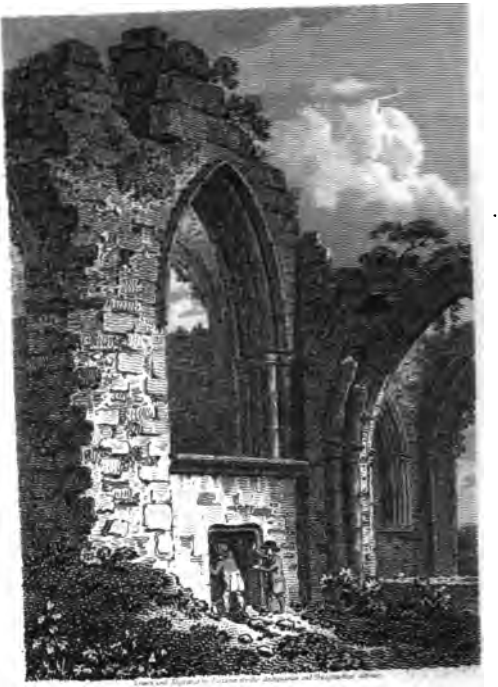
ANCIENT COFFIN LID AT ARDCHATTAN,

ARGYLESHIRE.

Of the ancient priory of Ardchattan, founded in the thirteenth century by John M'Dougal, some considerable remains still exist, forming the residence of D. Campbell, esq.: the principal part of the edifice was destroyed by fire a short time before the Restoration, and the present dwelling, which was the hall of the monastery, was fitted up soon afterwards. Among other remains of the ancient interior is a curious recess with a groined roof, called the friar's closet; several windows, with the tracery almost entire, and the greater part of the chapel, continue to mark the architectural style of this establishment: the principal part of the site is now used as a burial ground, in which are several ancient monuments.

The relic here represented was discovered in this cemetery a little lower than the surface of the earth, a few years ago; and it now remains uncovered for the inspection of the curious; it contains an inscription in Latin, translated as follows: "Here lie M'Dougal and Duncan, also Dougal their successsor, the first two of whom descended from the same father and mother; but Dougal, who erected this monument, was by a former union; he died in the year 1502."

In this district stood the famous city of Beregonium: it was situated between two hills, one called *dun macsnichan*, "the hill of Snachan's son:" and the other, much superior in height, is named *dun bhail an righ*, "the hill of the king's town." A street paved with common stones, running from the foot of one hill to the other; is still called the Market Street, and another place, at a little distance, is named the Meal Street. A few years ago a man cutting plats in a moss between the two hills, found one of the wooden pipes that conveyed the water from one hill to the other, at the depth of five feet below the surface; no traces of any distinct buildings or fortifications are to be found on either side of the hills, the foundations having been dug up for the purpose of erecting houses in the neighbourhood. There is a tradition among the lower orders that this city was destroyed by fire from Heaven.



Chapel of Lincluden College, Dumfriesshire.

Published by the Proprietors, by Wm. Earle 2nd Street Sept. 1787.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE,

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, great part of which is still remaining, stands upon a romantic and sequestered spot, within a mile and a half north-west from Dumfries. It was founded by Uthered, father to Rolland, who was lord of Galloway during the reign of Malcolm IV.; the founder placed here a convent of nuns of the Benedictine order. This religious establishment he endowed with large possessions of land, situated within the baronies of Corse Michael and Drumslith, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the names of these lands may be found in Grose's Antiquities of Scotland. It appears, that shortly after the settlement of these Benedictine nuns, the severe and strict injunction imposed upon the order became extremely burdensome to them, and the laxity of discipline was at length so visible, as to occasion the remonstrances of Archibald the Grim, earl of Douglas, who, being a man of singular piety, was greatly incensed at the immorality of their conduct; but finding that his admonitions were disregarded, he expelled them a short time prior to the year 1400. He afterwards established in their room a College, which consisted of a provost and twelve beadsmen; many of the principals of this College were

men of consequence and rank, and some of them have held high offices in the administration of the Scotish government, especially John Cameron, appointed provost in 1422: he was secretary to Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, and on the restoration of James I. was made first lord privy-seal, and the keeper of the great seal. He was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Glasgow, and passed through many other great offices in church and state; but, upon the murder of his patron James, he was displaced from his chancellorship, and soon after retired to his episcopal see, when he built the tower of the palace, over which his escutcheon and arms were lately to be seen: he died on the eve of Christmas 1446. The first provost was named Elise; he was succeeded by Alexander Cairns, who was chancellor to earl Archibald the fourth: of the other heads Cameron, who has been already noticed, seems to have been the most distinguished. The last provost was John Douglas of Boatford, on whose demise, in the year 1565, Lincluden was made a temporal barony, and formed part of the possessions of the family of Nithsdale. It is at this time the property of William Hagerston Maxwell Constable, esq. by his marriage with lady Winifred Maxwell, heiress of the ancient family of that name.

Some judgment may be formed of this College in its prosperous state by an inspection of its present remains. The earls of Douglas, when wardens of the west marshes, expended great sums in beautifying and adorning this

Interior of the Chapel, Lincoln College, Oxford

[illegible]

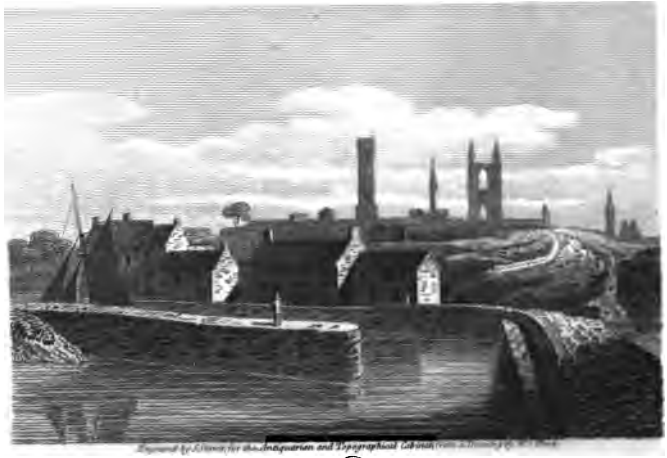
lace: it is finished in the finest style of the florid Gothic rchitecture; the windows are richly ornamented with acery work, and though the building is rather low, and uilt with a reddish stone, it certainly is a specimen of ionastic elegance, which, considering its size, has rarely een equalled, and perhaps never exceeded. Its interest s considerably heightened by the beauty of the scenery round it.—

"These were thy haunts, thy opulent abodes,
) Superstition! hence the dire disease
Balanc'd with which the fam'd Athenian pest
Were a short head-ach, were the trivial pain
Of transient indigestion) seiz'd mankind.
Long time she rag'd, and scarce a southern gale
Warm'd our chill air, unloaded with the threats
Of tyrant Rome; but futile all, till she,
Rome's abler legate magnify'd their pow'r,
And in a thousand horrid forms attir'd.
Where then was truth to sanctify the page
Of British annals? if a foe expir'd,
The perjur'd monk suborn'd infernal shrieks
And fiends to snatch at the departing soul
With hellish emulation: if a friend,
High o'er his roof exultant angels tune
Their golden lyres, and waft him to the skies."

Within the chapel of Lincluden College, on the wall, is a magnificent monument to the memory of Margaret,

daughter of Robert, the third king of Scotland, and wife of Archibald, earl of Douglas and duke of Terouan, son of Archibald the Grim before mentioned. Part of the upper roof is still in existence; the lower one was entirely demolished at the Reformation.

Attached to the College stands the tower, which was formerly the residence of the provost: its erection is of a more recent date than the College itself. This, as well as the rest of the buildings, are so much in ruins as to be no longer tenable. Near the tower an artificial mount has been thrown up, but for no obvious purpose, unless to afford an advantageous prospect of the surrounding scenery. On the road from Dumfries to Moffat these ruins may be seen on the left, and, aided by the circumjacent country, which is well cultivated and watered by the meanderings of the river Clouden, it has a picturesque and pleasing effect.



Engraved by Lizars for the Antiquarian and Topographical Library from a Drawing by [illegible]

St. Andrews, Fifeshire.

great revenues and

ST. ANDREWS,

FIFESHIRE,

Is an ancient royal borough, once the metropolis of Scotland, an archiepiscopal see, and still the seat of the oldest Scottish university. It is about a mile in circuit, pleasantly situated on a bay, into which the rivers Eden and Kenlowie empty themselves. It was erected into a royal borough by David II. and the confirmation of their privileges, by a charter from Malcolm II. is still preserved in the town-house. Here are also kept the silver keys of the city. The university was founded in 1411, by bishop Wardlaw. It consists of two colleges, viz. the united college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard; and the New, or St. Mary's college.

The retired situation of St. Andrews, its distance from all places of fashionable resort, and, above all, the celebrity of the university, as a school of morals and philosophy, renders it, perhaps, the most eligible place of education for students which Scotland affords. The ruins of the ancient religious establishments give some idea of the former magnificence of this ancient city. The walls of St. Rule's chapel, and the square tower, still remain. The Augustine priory, founded in 1122, by Alexander I. and endowed with great revenues and

extensive dependencies, still exhibits proofs of its ancient grandeur. Part of the priors and sub-priors houses yet remain. Adjoining to the priory, are the ruins of the cathedral, which was demolished by a mob, inflamed by one of John Knox's sermons. Both towers at the east end are still standing.

On the north side of the town, on a rock, overlooking the sea, are the ruins of a castle, built by bishop Trail in 1401; and afterwards the residence of cardinal Beaton, or Bethune, who was murdered here by Lesly and others. The entrance is still entire; and the window is shewn, from which the cardinal witnessed the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on a spot beneath. From the castle, westward, there anciently ran a street, called the Swallow Street, said to be the residence of the merchants: it is now a public walk. There are three principal streets running nearly from west to east. On the south side of the south street is the much-admired ruin of a chapel, belonging to a convent of Grey Friars: the roof is a continuation of the walls formed into a Gothic arch. Within the boundaries of this convent is the public grammar school and school-house. At the west end of the north street was a convent of Black Friars, of which nothing now remains but a part of the garden walls.

Glamis Castle, Angus

Glamis Castle

[illegible]

GLAMIS, or Glamis [illegible] originally [illegible] tower [illegible] feet [illegible] by a square projection [illegible] projecting figure [illegible] like [illegible] Castle [illegible]

It is a place much [illegible] for the murder of Malcolm [illegible] Lords of assistance, in a passage still shewn [illegible] might at the time be part of the [illegible] of the famous Macbeth, [illegible] of Shakspeare,

"By [illegible]"

[illegible] information [illegible] the tyrant [illegible] Malcolm [illegible] to the [illegible] the Lyon.

The most ancient part of this [illegible] tower, which [illegible] with [illegible] and a great [illegible]

GLAMES CASTLE,

FORFARSHIRE.

GLAMES, or Glammis Castle, originally consisted of two rectangular towers, with walls of great thickness, connected by a square projection, and together forming a figure something like the letter Z; saving that in the Castle all the angles were right ones.

It is a place much celebrated in history, principally for the murder of Malcolm II. who fell here by the hands of assassins, in a passage still shewn to strangers. It might at the time be part of the possessions of the family of the famous Macbeth, who tells us through the mouth of Shakespear,

"By Sinel's death I know I am Thane of Glames."

This Sinel being, as Boetheus informs us, father to the tyrant. Probably after Macbeth's death it became forfeited, and added to the possessions of the crown; for, on the accession of Robert II. it was bestowed on sir John Lyon.

The most ancient part of this Castle remaining is a tower, which has received the addition of little round turrets, with grotesque roofs; and a great round tower in

one angle, which was built in the year 1606 by the restorer of the Castle, Patrick earl of Kinghorn, in order to contain a spiral staircase, one end of the steps resting on a light hollow pillar, continued to the upper story.

On the great gate of the inner court are ballustrades of stone, adorned with statues; and in the court are four brazen statues, larger than life, on pedestals: James VI. of Scotland and I. of England in his stole; Charles I. as painted by Vandyke; Charles II. in a Roman dress; and James II. as at Whitehall. The house is very high, consisting of a tower in the middle with two wings, and a tower at each end; the whole above 280 feet broad. The stairs from the entry to the top of the house consist of 143 steps, of which the great stairs, where five people can mount abreast, are eighty-six, each of one stone. On the first floor are thirty-eight rooms. The hall, which was finished in 1621, is a handsome room with a covered cieling, and is adorned with family pictures; behind the hall is a chapel, remarkable for the elegance of its architecture.

This Castle stands in the middle of a well-planted park, with avenues cut in various directions to the house.

Dunottar Castle, Kincardineshire

DUNOTTER CASTLE,

KINCARDINESHIRE.

DUNOTTER CASTLE is situated on the eastern coast of Kincardineshire, on a rock projecting into the sea, accessible from the land, on the west side, and that only by a narrow steep and winding path, the adjacent rock having been scarped, and rendered impassable by art. The entrance into the Castle is through a gate in a wall, of about forty feet high, whence, by a long passage, you enter through another, to the area of the Castle, which measures about an acre and a quarter. This space is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of different ages: the most ancient of them, with the exception of the chapel, is a square tower, said to have been built in the latter end of the fourteenth century. Here are, likewise, the ruins of several other buildings, and conveniences necessary for a garrison; such as a chapel, barracks, and a basin, or cistern, for water, twenty feet in diameter, a bowling-green, and a forge, said to be used for casting iron bullets.

High on a rock, half sea-beat, half on land,
The Castle stood, and still its ruins stand:

Wide o'er the German main the prospect bent;
Steep is the path, and rugged the ascent:
When we with labour climb the narrow way,
Long sounding vaults receive us from the day:
There hung the huge portcullis, there the bar,
Drawn on the iron gate, defy'd the war.
O great Dunotter! once of strength the seat;
Once deem'd impregnable—thou yield'st to fate:
Nor rocks, nor seas, nor arms, thy gates defend;
Thy pride is fallen, thy ancient glories end.

On this rock, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church and burial-place of the parish was originally situated, the building now called the chapel, being formerly the parish-church. During the contention between Bruce and Baliol, the natural strength of this rock induced sir William Keith, then great marischal of Scotland, to build a Castle on it as a place of safety for himself and friends, during these troublesome times: but, to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish, in a more convenient place; notwithstanding which, the bishop of St. Andrew's pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, for violating sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to the pope, who directed the bishop to take off his sentence, upon the payment of a certain recompence to the church.

Vamuccia Vencatesha

DR[illegible]

[illegible]

Dru[illegible]
of L[illegible]
[illegible]
orie[illegible]
[illegible]
Gardenstown, [illegible]
civil and [illegible]
a pleasant dell, [illegible]
distance [illegible]
of the ancient [illegible]
legendary tales of [illegible]

Dr. [illegible]
made the [illegible]
scriptive [illegible]
ays, he [illegible]
[illegible] meditati[illegible]
beautiful [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] a deep [illegible]
wood, runs [illegible]
[illegible]rated, and there [illegible]

DRUMTOCHTY,

KINCARDINESHIRE.

DRUMTOCHTY is situated about five miles from the town of Lawrence Kirk. The house, which is a modern building in the Gothic style, was erected by the present proprietor, —— Drummond, esq. upon the site of a farm of the same name, which was inhabited by the late lord Gardenstown, one of the judges of the supreme courts of civil and criminal law in Scotland. The house stands in a pleasant dell, surrounded with woods, and at a short distance rises the brown mountain of *Strath-finella*, one of the ancient queens of Scotland, well known for the legendary tales of her spells and witchcraft.

Dr. Beattie, who was born at Lawrence Kirk, has made the scenery of this place the subject of his descriptive verses. His biographer, sir William Forbes, says, he had a never-failing resource in his own mind in those meditations which he loved to indulge amidst the beautiful and sublime scenery of that neighbourhood (Drumtochty), which furnished him with endless amusement. At a small distance from the place of his residence, a deep and extensive glen, finely cloathed with wood, runs up into the mountains; thither he frequently repaired, and there some of his earliest pieces were

written. From that wild and romantic spot he drew, as from the life, some of the finest descriptions and most beautiful pictures of nature in his poetical compositions. He has been heard to say, for instance, that the description of the owl, in his charming poem on Retirement,

> Whence the scar'd owl, on pinions gray,
> Breaks from the rustling boughs,
> And down the lone vale sails away
> To more profound repose.

was drawn after real nature. The same author says, a beautiful landscape which he has magnificently described in the 20th stanza of the 1st book of the Minstrel, corresponds exactly with what must have presented itself to his poetical imagination on those occasions at the approach of the rising sun, as he would view the grandeur of that scene from the hill in the neighbourhood of his native village.

Engraved by Clark for the Magazine and Topographical Collections from a Drawing by Malton, in the Possession of Mr Thomas Girtin

Beth-Gelert Castle, Merionethshire.

LOCH-LEVEN CASTLE,

KINROSS-SHIRE.

THE Castle of Loch-leven stands towards the north-west part of the lake, on an island about an acre and three quarters in extent, and is encompassed with a rampart of stone, nearly of a quadrangular form. The principal tower, a kind of square building, stands upon the north wall, very near the north-west corner, and there is a lesser round one at the south-east. The other apartments were arranged along the north wall, between the tower and the north-east corner. A kitchen, supposed to have been built later than the rest of the Castle, stood on the west wall, near the south-west corner; and another building, supposed to have been the chapel, between that and the great tower fronting the south. In the lower part of the square tower is a dungeon, with a well in it. Above the dungeon is a vaulted room, which, from the appearance of the effects of smoke on the jambs of the chimney, seems to have been used as a kitchen. No date or inscription appears on any part of the buildings, excepting only the letters R. D. and M. E. probably the initials of sir Robert Douglass and Margaret Erskine, his wife. The whole circuit of the rampart is 585 feet. It is generally understood that

the roof was taken off the Castle about a century ago; some part of which, particularly that of the round tower, is said to have been repaired by sir William Bruce.

In this place, the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was kept a close prisoner, and suffered, from the 16th June 1567 to the 2d May 1568, all the rigour and miseries of captivity. Those who have seen the ruins of this place, will be pleased with the justness and beauty of the following description:

No more its arches echo to the noise
Of joy and festive mirth. No more the glance
Of blazing taper through its windows beams,
And quivers on the undulating wave:
But naked stand the melancholy walls,
Lash'd by the wint'ry tempests, cold and bleak,
That whistle mournful through the empty halls,
And piece-meal crumble down the towers to dust.

BRUCE.

Glasgow Cathedral Churchyard

The

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL,

LANERKSHIRE.

This beautiful Gothic structure stands on an elevated situation: the principal entrance is now blocked up, and never, indeed, presented an appearance correspondent to the rest of the building. One tower only is now remaining; but the most beautiful and magnificent feature is the spire, which is of a considerable height; the transcepts are likewise bold and lofty, having windows of curious workmanship: the interior of the building much disappoints a stranger, who, instead of beholding what may be expected from its outer appearance, is disgusted with the unseemly partitions which divide the church into portions for different congregations.

The building was in great danger of being demolished in 1578, by certain ministers, who, in their rage for reformation, to effect its destruction, assembled, by beat of drum, a great multitude of the rabble; but the more sensible part of the people, unwilling to lose so great an ornament to their city, opposed these zealots, declaring that they would perish under the ruins, rather than tamely suffer such a sacrilege, upon which the mob immediately dispersed.

The dimensions of the Cathedral, which is the most entire in Scotland, are as follows:—length 284 feet, 65 broad; its height, within the walls, 90 feet. To this church belonged thirty-nine prebends, who were obliged to reside here, and supply the cure of their respective parishes in the country with curates or vicars. The prebendal houses, after the reformation, were chiefly bestowed upon the favourites at court: one of them is now used as a house of correction.

Of the archbishops of Glasgow since the reformation, Robert Leighton made the most considerable figure. He was born in England, though of Scots extraction: it is supposed that he retired to Scotland, in consequence of the severities inflicted upon his father, for publishing a book called "Zion's Plea against Prelacy." He was consecrated bishop of Dunblane, by the bishop of Winchester, in 1661, and, after eight years faithful discharge of the duties of that station, was translated to Glasgow. Being a man of extraordinary humility and self-denial, his exaltation was by no means congenial to his disposition: he therefore made pressing solicitations to be freed from the charge, and his resignation was accepted in 1674, after which he lived for some time very recluse in the college of Edinburgh, whence he withdrew into England, where he died in 1684.

Druidical Circle Stenhouse Orkney

STONES OF STENHOUSE

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible] Loch Stenhouse [illegible] in diameter, [illegible] by a ditch on the outside twenty feet broad and [illegible] deep, and on the [illegible] by a circle of stones from [illegible] feet to fourteen feet [illegible] four broad, several are fallen down or [illegible] ment remain, and the situation of others is [illegible] the holes in which they were formerly placed. The earth taken from the ditch is supposed to have formed a number of barrows of considerable magnitude [illegible] situated on the east the other on the west of the circle.

[illegible] Headrick, in his [illegible] of the Orkneys, makes the [illegible] to Druidical [illegible] In [illegible] stones were placed to represent the [illegible] torial [illegible] other [illegible] present [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] intended to [illegible] observatories, [illegible]

STONES OF STENHOUSE,

ORKNEY.

THIS extraordinary monument of antiquity is by writers of the first authority ascribed to the Druids. It is situated near Loch Stennis, and consists of a circle sixty fathoms in diameter, formed by a ditch on the outside twenty feet broad and twelve deep, and on the inside by a circle of stones from twelve to fourteen feet high and four broad: several are fallen down; of some only fragments remain, and the situation of others is marked by the holes in which they were formerly placed. The earth taken from the ditch is supposed to form four tumuli or barrows of considerable magnitude, two of which are situated on the east the others on the west of the circle.

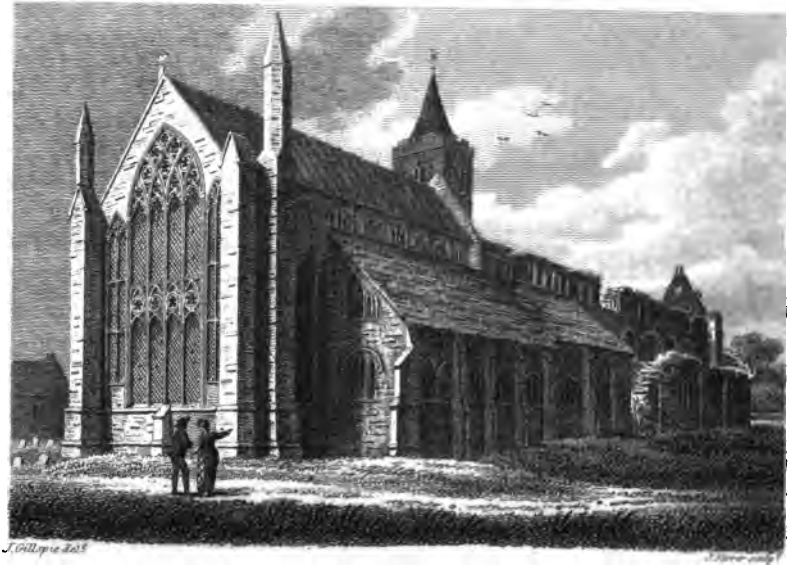
The rev. James Headrick, in his edition of the late rev. Dr. Barry's History of the Orkneys, makes the following remarks relative to Druidical circles. "In general, these stones were intended to represent the equatorial circle: but some of them have a smaller circle contiguous, which was intended to represent the ecliptic, or apparent path of the sun among the fixed stars."

"We are perfectly satisfied that these circles were intended to serve the purpose of rude astronomical observatories, by which the priests could mark out the

rising of the sun, moon, and stars; the seasons of the year; and even the hours or divisions of the day. Where they are tolerably entire they might serve these purposes at this day, to one who has bestowed a little attention on the position of the stones.

"The sun was the great object of Druidical veneration as an emblem of the Deity; and to observe his apparent motions would be an object not merely of curiosity but of piety.

"The circle of Stennis is of very large dimensions, affording room to mark all the necessary subdivisions of direction by stones in its periphery, without having recourse to concentric circles." The sacrificial stones, a portion of these remains, are seen due south from the centre of the circle, a bridge of loose stones across the Loch forming the communication. It is supposed that a sacred grove once occupied the centre of the circle.



S.E. View of Dunblane Cathedral.

N. W. View of Dunblane Cathedral

Engraved & Published by J. Storer & J. C. Greig, from a Drawing by J. Gillespie Smith.

Chantrey's Tomb, Lichfield Cathedral.

DUNBLANE.

[illegible]

[illegible] earliest [illegible] very considerable [illegible] importance [illegible] got, and St. [illegible]

The cathedral was [illegible] [illegible] still standing, [illegible] a gradual [illegible] kept in [illegible] [illegible] sentence; the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the building [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DUNBLANE,

PERTHSHIRE.

DUNBLANE is supposed to have been originally a cell of the earliest Christian clergy in Scotland; it is certainly of very considerable antiquity, and became at length of such importance as to be erected into a bishopric. Its name is said to be derived from dun, an eminence or height, and St. Blane, the tutelary saint of the place.

The cathedral was built by king David about the year 1142, and the see was probably founded by him at the same time. The greater part of this superb edifice is still standing, though it is principally unroofed, and in a gradual state of decay; excepting the choir, which is kept in repair, and used as the parochial church. The length of the whole building is 216 feet, and its breadth seventy-six; the height of the wall fifty feet, and of the tower 128. Some walls of the various offices and parts of the bishop's palace are still visible, which demonstrate the buildings to have been elegant and extensive; the whole site in its present state is impressively grand, displaying a range of venerable and hoary ruin which is rarely to be seen. Within the choir are several of the chorister's oaken seats entire; on these are carved antique and grotesque figures, among which may be traced

a resemblance of cats, foxes, owls, and other creatures. At the west end are upwards of thirty prebendaries' stalls; on the right side of the entrance is the bishop's seat, on the left, that of the dean, both of oak, and most beautifully carved. In the centre of the choir several large blue stones still indicate the graves of the bishops and deans; some of them were formerly ornamented with plates of brass. Behind one of the modern seats is a niche, containing the figure of a bishop, as large as life; he is habited in pontificals, having the mitre on his head. Under the cathedral are many sepulchral vaults. The families of Stirling, Keir, and Chisholm, the Drummonds of Cromlix and Strathallan, and many other houses of ancient name, have separate burial places in the cathedral.

In the year 1662 Dr. Robert Leighton was consecrated bishop of Dunblane; and a few years afterwards translated to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He bequeathed his valuable library for the use of the clergy and others of the diocese of Dunblane, with funds for its support. This library with its funds were put under the charge and direction of the right hon. the viscount of Strathallan, sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, John Graham, commissary clerk of Dunblane, and their heirs male, the minister of Dunblane for the time being, and two other clergymen of the presbytery of Dunblane, chosen by the synod of Perth and Stirling. Under the direction of these

Nave of Dunblane Cathedral, Perthshire.

curators, this library has received many additions, and is now a most valuable and useful collection.

In the times of the bishops and dignified clergy, their residences were resorted to by the great families, as metropolitan cities now are. Of this Dunblane affords many examples, such as *Montrose Lodging*, &c.; but they are all by the waste of time now nearly demolished, excepting that of viscount Strathallan, which is still standing, and inhabited. This mansion shews, from its ancient and stately apartments, the dignity of its former owners; it is only known by the name of "My Lord's House." The family of Strathallan, now represented by general Andrew Drummond, were proprietors of the fine estate of Cromlix, to which this house was attached.

The principal proprietor of Dunblane is now Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie, who liberally took the lead in a subscription appropriated not only for the preservation of the remains of the cathedral in general, but more particularly for opening and glazing the magnificent east window of the choir, the beauties of which for many years remained unnoticed and unknown, from having been built up in the more barbarous ages with stone and lime.

The river Allan, upon the banks of which the village and cathedral of Dunblane are agreeably situated, affords a variety of fine specimens of beautiful and romantic scenery. This river rises in Gleneagles, in the parish of Blackford, on the northern side of the Ochills, about

the distance of eleven miles from Dunblane. It abounds with Burn-trouts, and in some places with pike; salmon, gilses, and sea trout, are also got during the summer floods. The course of the river is rapid for several miles; afterwards it flows in beautiful curves through wide and fertile meadows; and in the last part of its course it is again rapid, its banks steep, mostly covered with wood, and boldly romantic, more particularly so near Kippenross, which has a walk branching from the Inn at Dunblane, considerably elevated above the banks of the river, and about a mile in length, being inclosed on either side with full-grown beeches, and having its declivity adorned with a variety of lesser trees: this pleasant avenue terminates near the house of John Stirling, esq. of Kippendavie. Near this mansion, amidst the romantic beauties of the place, stands the largest sycamore tree to be found in Great Britain: the height of its trunk is thirteen feet, the circumference of the bottom twenty-seven, and at about six feet from the ground, which is its smallest girth, it measures eighteen feet; at the ramifications of its branches its rotund is thirty feet: one of its main limbs was blown away some time ago, the remaining five are of uncommon magnitude. From this tree to the bridge of Allan, a distance of two miles, there is a foot-path commanding a prospect, which in point of romantic and picturesque grandeur is scarcely to be exceeded. The river Allan ultimately falls into the Forth, a little above Stirling bridge. The classical reader will recollect that

the Scottish bard Burns has made the banks of the Allan the subject of one of his most beautiful songs.

A few miles to the eastward of Dunblane is Demyet, which forms the south-west extremity of the Ochill hills; it rises 1345 feet in perpendicular height from the valley of the Forth. Its summit presents a view, which for beauty, richness, and extent, yields perhaps to none in the united kingdom, if it is surpassed by any in Europe.

On the way from Dunblane to Demyet is the Sheriff Muir, where the battle of that name (sometimes called Dunblane) was fought in 1715 between the adherents of the house of Stewart under the earl of Marr, and the troops of George I. commanded by John, duke of Argyle. The right and left wings of each were defeated, but the superior generalship of the duke secured the victory to his majesty's arms.

Some miles to the northward of Dunblane, and near the banks of the Allan towards its source, is the Roman camp at Ardoch, which being the most complete in Scotland is worthy of particular attention. Its situation gave it many advantages, being on the north-west side of a deep moss that runs a great way eastward. On the west side, it is partly defended by the steep bank of the water of Knaik, which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides being most exposed, very particular care was taken to defend them, independent of the regular lines of fortification. Here are no less than five parallel rows of ditches

perfectly entire, whereas on the west side there were only two rows of these ditches. The general's quarters, or *prætorium*, the roads and lines of communication with a larger (but not so strongly fortified) camp, posts of observation, signal posts, &c. are still distinctly to be seen.

The whole of the lower part of the country along the Allan and the neighbouring rivers to the westward, including the Teath, the Forth, and their tributary streams, which flow through the districts of Monteath and Strathallan, rests on a beautiful exposure to the south, the spacious valley of the Forth above Stirling forming the base; beyond which rises, with a bold and regular front, a range of hills stretching from Stirling to Dumbarton. The chain of the Ochills forms the eastern boundary of this district, whilst the back ground to the north and west is composed of the lofty and imposing features of the celebrated Alpine chain of mountains, called the Grampians, containing successively the peaks of Benvorlick, Benmore, Benlede, Benvenue, and Benlomond.

In the centre of this grand amphitheatre is situated Doune castle, about three miles distant from Dunblane.

The date of the construction of this ancient baronial fabric is unknown—tradition reports it to have been built by Murdoch, duke of Albany, who was executed on a hill within sight of it.

It is very probable that the town is coeval with the

castle; but when the church at Doune was built in the year 1756, there were very few houses, except some scattered huts; since that period however the vacancies have been supplied with neat buildings covered with slate. The town consists of one street, of a commodious breadth, running from the bridge of Ardoch a considerable distance west, to a point where the roads from the bridge of Teath and Callender meet. On this point a very neat market-cross is erected, and passing the cross, the streets divide with the road, each division continuing to two bridges thrown across a small rivulet that runs south to the Teath—the three streets thus situated form exactly the letter Y. Nature has pointed out this spot as a place of strength, at least well suited to the art of war, in ancient times; and it is more than probable that at a very early period it was occupied by some fortification long before the present edifice was erected. This is the more likely, when it is considered that the present castle was built by one of the earls of Monteath; at a time when Monteath was a lordship of regality, it is natural to presume that the family would have called the edifice the castle of Monteath, after the lordship to which it belonged; but having called it Doune, we may suppose that this was the ancient name of the spot whereon the building was erected.

For size and strength the castle exceeds most in Scotland, those of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton excepted. The walls are about thirty feet high and

ten thick. The tower is on the north-east corner, and what remains of it is about eighty feet high, but its massy size and thickness detracts greatly from its lofty appearance. The north-west corner was formerly the family residence. The quadrangle, each side of which is ninety-six feet, is inclosed by the strong wall already mentioned. The great gateway enters from the north; its iron gate and bars are still entire. There are several cellars and prisons on the ground floor on each side of the entry. From the great area you ascend to the tower and north-west corner of the building by two suits of stairs, opposite to each other, which appear to have been once shaded by a roof supported with stone pillars, now in ruins.

The western stairs lead to a spacious lobby that divides the kitchen from the great hall. The hall is sixty-three feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and the roof appears to have been covered with stone; but nothing now remains excepting the bare walls. The kitchen chimney extends the whole breadth of the room; supported by a strong arch, still entire. The whole building on the western side bears the marks of ancient grandeur and magnificence.

The eastern stairs lead to the apartments in the tower. The first room is spacious, with an arched roof and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall already described, at the north-west corner, and was probably the dining

Engraved & Published by J. Storer, from a drawing by J. Gillespie, July 1.

room; this part of the building being formerly the family residence.

From the south-east corner of the dining room a narrow stone stair, descending by a subterraneous passage, leads to a cell or dungeon, under the north side of the room, into which no light is admitted but from a room above, through a small square hole in the arched roof of the dungeon, probably left for the purpose of preventing suffocation, and to let down the scanty pittance of the captive. Johnson relates, that a conspirator being detected in a design against the life of a chief (Macdonald), was taken to one of these dungeons in his castle, and "when he was hungry they let down a plentiful meal of salted meat, and when, after his repast, he called for drink, conveyed to him a cup, which when he lifted the lid he found empty. From that time they visited him no more, but left him to perish in solitude and darkness."

The first time a notice of Doune castle occurs in history, is sir James Stewart of Beath being appointed constable thereof by James V. The son of sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the great seal of certain lands, to be called the barony of Doune. He was a steady friend of queen Mary during the civil wars, when this castle was always a safe retreat to the loyalists.

Before the abolition of hereditary offices, courts were held here in a room kept in repair for the purpose.

In the rebellion in 1745 it was occupied by the rebels, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows

and several swivels on the parapets: these guns were brought from a merchant-ship which had fallen into their hands. On its being evacuated by the rebels, an engineer was sent down by government to survey the castle, with an intention to repair and fortify it, if capable of being made tenable. But it is probable he reported to the contrary, as it has been neglected and suffered to fall into ruin. It is now the property of the earl of Moray, who has lately repaired the wall to prevent further dilapidation.

This castle is beautifully and strongly situated on a mound, and is accessible on one side only. On two sides, it is surrounded by the river Teath.

The character of the scenery connected with this river is now too generally known to require description. It is necessary only to mention that the whole of that scenery, which is immortalized by the poem of the Lady of the Lake, is upon this river, and its parent lakes, including Loch Catherine, Loch Achry, Loch Venachor, Glen Finglas, &c. on the one branch of the river, and Loch Lubnaig, the pass of Leny, &c. on the other.

A third side of Doune castle is defended by the steep banks of the Ardoch, sometimes called the water of Kilbryde, from the castle of that name, which is beautifully situated on a precipice that hangs over the stream, and which anciently was the baronial residence of the earls of Monteath, and now occupied by sir James Campbell of Aberuchill. This stream rises from a lake called Loch

Maghaig, which is nearly circular, and about a mile in diameter.

Tradition, as already observed, reports that the castle of Doune was built by Murdoch, duke of Albany and earl of Monteath and Fife; but however much we may be disposed to give credit to local tradition, yet the account of the life of that unfortunate nobleman leaves great room to doubt how far it was possible for him to rear such an edifice.

Murdoch was the grandson of Robert, second king of Scotland; his father was created earl of Monteath in the year 1370, and in 1398 duke of Albany: in 1406 he succeeded to the government, on the death of his brother Robert the third, and governed Scotland fifteen years. In the year 1401 Murdoch was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Honalden, and detained till exchanged for Percy in 1411; and on the 3d of September 1420, he succeeded his father in the government; but being of a sluggish disposition, and scarce fit to manage his own family, he was obliged to resign the government in four years, and so could have neither the time nor judgment necessary for such a building as Doune castle. Perhaps it might be contrived by Murdoch's father, who was a man of a bold, enterprising spirit, generous and humane, and much esteemed by all ranks of people at home and abroad: but any account of the true date of the castle can amount only to probability.

The misfortunes of Murdoch seem equal to his indo-

lence; for after being prisoner in a foreign country ten years, he led a retired life until the death of his father, when he entered on his short reign of four years as regent over Scotland, and soon became overwhelmed with the load of state affairs: his resignation was suddenly followed by an accusation of high treason against him and his two sons, Walter and Alexander, and Duncan, earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, who were seized and carried prisoners to Stirling; Murdoch was taken betwixt Doune and Dumblane, at a small rivulet, which was therefore called Murdoch's ford, and it retains that name to this day.

In the summer of 1423 the prisoners were tried, condemned, and beheaded on one of the Goven hills, to the north of Stirling castle, about half way from the castle to the bridge. Isabella, Murdoch's wife, being carried from Doune castle to the castle of Tantallan, in Lothian, the heads of her father, husband, and children were sent to her in the prison, to try if impatient of grief she would reveal the supposed treason, but her answer was noble and elevated: That if the crimes objected were true, the king had done justly and according to law. Murdoch, his lady, and two sons, are entombed in their family burial place, in the small island of the Loch of Monteath.

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Kelso, Roxburghshire

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KELSO,

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

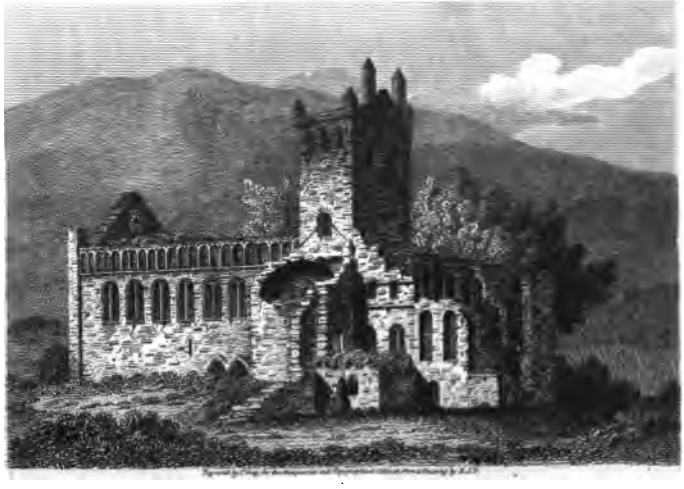
Kelso is a considerable town pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Tweed, on an extensive plain, bounded on every side by rising grounds, clothed with wood, which form a beautiful amphitheatre. The town is built in the Flemish style, with a large square and six streets verging to it as a centre. In the square stands the town-house, with the principal houses and shops. The parish church and episcopal chapel add much to the beauty of the town. The bridge, which was built in 1756, was, a few years since, carried away by a flood: it has since been handsomely rebuilt.

The town of Kelso, viewed from the bridge, exhibits so much of the picturesque and elegant as to excite the admiration of every spectator. Among other interesting objects, appears the majestic ruins of the ancient abbey, Eadnam House, and, at no great distance, the lofty building of Flewrs. In the extreme distance, upon a rising ground to the left, may be seen the ruins of Roxburgh castle. Great part of the abbey of Kelso still remains, and exhibits a venerable monument of that taste for magnificence which prevailed in former times. The

simplicity of this ruin is much destroyed by the addition of an aisle built in the last century, for the accommodation of the family of Roxburgh, when part of the building was used as the parish church. This uncouth modern addition entirely shuts up one large arch and the half of another, besides seven smaller ones above.

The monastery of Kelso was one of the six in Scotland of the order of the Tyronenses. The original foundation was settled at Selkirk, by David I. then earl of Cumberland: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist. It was afterwards removed to Roxburgh, and thence to Kelso, where this magnificent pile was erected by king David I. at the persuasion of the bishop of Glasgow and other religious nobles. It has not, like most of the Gothic buildings, any minuteness of ornament, but has a tendency, by its plainness and magnitude, to inspire the mind with an idea of the grand and sublime, rather than the pleasing and beautiful.

The abbacy at present belongs to the duke of Roxburgh, whose ancestor, sir Robert Ker, of Cessford, obtained it from king James VI. in the year 1605, upon the forfeiture of Francis earl of Bothwell, admiral of Scotland.



Jedburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire.

Abbey [illegible]

and F[illegible]

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JEDBURGH ABBEY,

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

THIS Abbey was founded by David I. king of Scotland, in what year of his reign is not known. The institution was for canons brought from Beauvais, in France; and as Osbert, the first abbot, died in the year 1174, it is likely to have been established by the king not many years preceding. From the situation of this Abbey on the borders, it was exposed to the incursions of the English, from which cause it at last became unable to maintain the religious of its own house; and Edward I. issued orders for the removal of some of them until the house should be repaired, and its income increased. To this Abbey the cells or sub-priories of Reste-note and Canonby were attached, the former situated about a mile from Forfar, the latter in Eskdale.

Upon the suppression of Jedburgh Abbey, the lands were converted into a temporal lordship, being conferred by king James VI. on sir Andrew Ker, from whom is descended the present marquis of Lothain. The patent by which he was created lord Jedburgh bears date the 20th of February 1622; but he had long before been the favourite of that monarch, being, in 1591, one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber.

The eastern part of the church is totally in ruins: the west end has one of its door-ways, with semicircular arches, more than usually ornamented. This front of the Abbey is of considerable loftiness, and has, in the upper compartment, a circular radiated window of corresponding workmanship with the door.

The church exhibits, throughout its whole length, in the upper part, a range of small pointed arches, which convey to the eye a lightness and beauty seldom observable, and render this building unique in that respect. The north transcept has a handsome window, with its ramifications still perfect. The west end of the nave is fitted up for divine service, like many other abbey churches in Scotland, but forming a miserable contrast to its former splendour.

The town of Jedburgh stands near the confluence of the rivers Tefy and Jed, and takes its name from the latter: the situation is beautiful. On the south side of the Abbey, but far beneath, in a deep woody glen, runs the Jed: on the sides of this river are the vestiges of several caves, which are supposed to have been places of refuge for the inhabitants when invaded by the English. These caves consist each of three apartments, one on each side the entrance, and a larger one behind.

The neighbourhood of Jedburgh is remarkable for several lofty hills, among which the most conspicuous is that of the Dunian: the elevation of this hill, above the sea, is 1624 feet.